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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

Regd. No. B. 1065

**INSURANCE**  
SWADESHI IN INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXIV NO. 236

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1936

PRICE: ONE ANNA

## Madrid Being Evacuated?

### Children & Wounded Persons To Be Sent To Valencia?

#### "Govt. Bomb Factory Destroyed"

#### 100 Persons Killed In Raid, Rebels Claim

PARIS, Oct. 4. The evacuation of Madrid has begun according to an unconfirmed report, which says that children and wounded persons are the first persons to be despatched to Valencia and the neighbouring villages.

**BOMB FACTORY DESTROYED**  
RABAT—The insurgent radio at Cadiz claims that 100 persons were killed and a Government Bomb Factory was destroyed, on Friday Night's air raid in Madrid.—Reuter.

#### Fascist Demonstration In London Abandoned

#### SEQUEL TO JEWISH PROTEST SIGNED BY 100,000 PERSONS

#### Crowds Baton-Charged In Two Streets: Nine Injured

LONDON, Oct. 4. The Fascist march and demonstration in East London, which was abandoned this afternoon following police intervention. The announcement of a Fascist march earlier in the week-end led to strenuous protests from Jewish and labour organisations. The Jewish people's Council sent a petition signed by 100,000 people to the Home Office, protesting against the parade, while the Independent Labour Party announced a counter demonstration. Fears of clashes led to extraordinary police precautions, and 5,000 policemen were drafted into what area. There was an exciting incident when the police cleared dense crowds in Royal Mint Street, with batons, and nine people were removed to hospital. When Sir Oswald Mosley arrived he conversed with the Police Commissioner, Sir Philip Game, who intimated that the parade in the East end must not take place, but Fascists were permitted to march to Blackfriars, and disperse on the embankment.

**CROWD BATON-CHARGED.**  
The police again baton-charged the crowd in Leman Street, when they attempted to release an arrested man, and stones and other missiles were thrown. Many Fascists drove in motor-cars in which wire-netting had replaced windows.—Reuter.

**53 ARRESTS**  
(Later) Altogether 53 arrests were made.—Reuter.

## End Of Sino-Japanese Deadlock Imminent?

### Chiang-Kai-Shek To Hold Conference With Japanese Ambassador At Nanking

TOKIO, Oct. 4. An imminent termination of deadlock in negotiations between China and Japan is indicated by a report from Shanghai to the effect that Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek will be arriving at Nanking by air with a view to holding a conference with the Japanese Ambassador. Chiang Kai-Shek is reported to have expressed his conviction that Sino-Japanese relations should be readjusted. It is declared that clarification of the Chinese attitude to Japan is producing more favourable atmosphere.—Reuter.

#### CHINA TO BE BACK IN LEAGUE

#### Two New Non-permanent Seats On Council To Be Created

GENEVA, Oct. 4. The League Assembly adopted the First Commission's resolution providing for the creation of two new provisional non-permanent seats in the Council. It is understood that China and Latvia will be elected to them on October 6.—Reuter.

#### HIMALAYAN PLANE BURNT DOWN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4. It is reported that the Himalayan Airway's aeroplane "V.P.A. F.O." was burned down on Thursday morning in the company's aerodrome.

It is alleged that some unknown persons approached the watchman, forcibly took possession of the keys of the godown and shed, entered the shed and set fire to the aeroplane which, however, was insured.—A.P.

#### ARAB STRUGGLE IN PALESTINE

#### Martial Law Proclamation Held In Abeyance Due To Hopes Of Peace

JERUSALEM, Oct. 3. As a result of increased hopes for a settlement of the Arab strike, it is understood, Government intends to hold in abeyance at present the proclamation of Martial Law in Palestine.

A more optimistic spirit prevailed in Arab circles last evening after a daylong meeting of the Arab Higher Committee which discussed amendments to be proposed to the Arab Kings for inclusion in their appeal for calling off the strike. The Committee also discussed the manifesto to be issued when the appeal is received.—Reuter.

#### Stop Press

1,300 ARRESTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 4. The Police arrested 1,300 persons this afternoon in the course of rioting between Communists and members of Colonel de Laroque's Social Party, formerly Croix-de-Feu. The latter attempted to prevent Communists from staging a giant meeting in Parc des Princes by barricading streets leading to it, thus coming into conflict with the police. There were a number of minor casualties, but it is officially stated that none was seriously injured.—Reuter.

#### HITLER'S HARANGUE AT HARVEST FESTIVAL

BERLIN, Oct. 4. Rain and bitter wind marred the harvest festival (mentioned yesterday). Herr Hitler addressed half a million peasants at Bueckberg Hill, whence his speeches were broadcast, throughout the country. He devoted a large part of his speech to an attack on those peasants who had resented the official price-fixing of their products; and declared if the German harvest dropped by 20 per cent. it would spell catastrophe. Referring to the four-year plan, Herr Hitler said within a year innumerable gigantic raw materials factories would supply Germany with what she was lacking. "After a year we shall rise like the granite rock of order and stability in a world which may be more restless.—Reuter.

#### MR. J. I. STRAUS DEAD

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. The death has occurred of Mr. Jesses Isodes Straus, recently the United States Ambassador at Paris.—Reuter.

#### REBELS' GAINS

LISBON, Oct. 4. The insurgents claim capture of Piedralbes, 50 miles to the east of Madrid. It is stated that this indicates that the armies of Generals Mola and Franco will be joining.—Reuter.

#### MILITIA MEN EXECUTED

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, Oct. 4. Ninety Government militia men who surrendered when the seminary at Toledo which they were holding out was set fire to, are reported to have been executed. Number of other militia men who were surrendered and imprisoned during the insurgent advance are also reported to have been summarily shot.—Reuter.

#### DEVALUATION AND AFTER

#### French Move To Check Unjustified Rise In Prices

#### BAN ON EXPORT OF GOLD

PARIS, Oct. 3. The Government is publishing a proclamation which will be posted up all over the country. It declares that the new Monetary Law marks the beginning of an era of prosperity but the only condition is that prices shall remain stable. The Government can prevent undue increases in prices by lowering the rate by 64. Similar assistance is expected to be given to export industries by increasing the export duties to the same rate. Payment of export bounties will be practically suspended this week in anticipation of change of customs duties. It is believed that the Government can count on a majority of the industrialists and businessmen to oppose unjustified rise in prices. The proclamation calls upon the public to report all such cases which will be immediately severely dealt with.—Reuter.

#### FUTURE OF LIRA

ROME, Oct. 3. Consultations between Sgr. Mussolini and his advisers regarding the 'Lira' conclude on October 5, when the Cabinet meets at 10 in the morning after which a communiqué thereon is expected. It is generally opined that the 'Lira' will not be devalued till the world alignment can be made. Meantime it is believed that the tourist industry will be helped by increasing the tourist 'Lira' rate, giving foreign visitors probably 92 instead of 82 'Lira' per pound compared to the present official rate.—Reuter.

#### BAN ON EXPORT OF GOLD

MADRID, Oct. 4. A Government decree forbids the export of gold and silver and orders Spaniards to hand over to the Bank of Spain all gold ingots and foreign shares in their possession within a week.—Reuter.

#### Devaluation Of Czech Crown

PRAGUE, Oct. 4. A Bill reducing the gold coverage on the Czechoslovak Crown will be drafted by the Economic Committee of the Cabinet on Monday. The Bill will be introduced in the Chamber on Wednesday and in the Senate on Friday. The devaluation will not exceed 16 per cent. Side by side devaluation, measures will be taken to prevent rise in prices.—Reuter.

#### CLOUSTON CRASHES

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 4. Clouston crashed near Gwelo. He and the passenger, Tasker, were not injured, though the machine was wrecked.—Reuter. (Clouston was the last of the competitors in the Johannesburg Air Race).

#### WAITERS' STRIKE ENDS

PARIS, Oct. 4. The waiters' strike has been settled. Restaurant owners and employees have agreed to accept the mediation of the Secretary of the Premier's Department.—Reuter.

## Cowing Down Strikers By Starvation

#### IF NAZIS FIGHT "REDS"

#### What Will Englishmen Do? —"Daily Express" Poll Revelations

LONDON, (By Air Mail) If Germany and Russia got to war, will your sympathies lie with the Germans? Or will you give moral support to the Russians? These questions were addressed to and answered by 56,137 readers of the "Daily Express". 3,908 voters representing nearly 16 per cent of the total poll, declared themselves in favour of Germany. 3,579 voters, or 64 per cent of all who took part in the plebiscite, declared their sympathy for Russia and the Russian attitude of hostility to Germany. Far more important than the declaration in favour of Germany and Russia is the immense vote in favour of absolute and complete neutrality. 43,650 people, or nearly 78 per cent of the total number of voters in the poll, declared themselves for total detachment from the threatened conflict between Germany and Russia.—United Press.

#### IMPLEMENTING SAPRU REPORT

#### U. P. Govt.'s Scheme In Operation

NAINI TAL, Oct. 4. Enquiries made here from reliable quarters go to show that Government have not let grass grow under their feet in the matter of implementing the U. P. Unemployment (Sapru) Committee's Report. The schemes specified in their communiqué of 10th June, 1936, were approved and supplementary demands were voted, by the Legislature in the June session. The following shows the progress made with several of these schemes:

Sixteen candidates, including one Anglo-Indian, have been selected for practical training in agriculture (A) under almost commercial conditions on the Fyzabad Farm, and (B) on development farms, and have already joined the farms to which they have been attached. Four more will be selected by the Director of Agriculture from among the products of the Agricultural College and the Schools.

#### TWO YEARS COURSE

Candidates were also selected for two years' (diploma) course of training at the Agricultural Institute, Naini Tal. It is understood that fairly good material offered itself for this line of training. Arrangements are in train to have the selections for the six months' course of training in the organised supply of milk and milk products to cities and large towns made in good time before such training is due to start.

Similarly 5 candidates have been selected for training at the Veterinary College, Lahore. It will be recalled that the Legislature had voted a supplementary demand of Rs. 3,000 per annum for this purpose.

It is hoped to appoint the Superintendent for the Industrial and Commercial Training Colony at Cawnpore about the middle of October.

The Legislature had voted Rs. 55,000 per annum to enable the District Health Scheme to be extended. This extension has already been taken place, the districts selected being Agra, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Etawah.

Three travelling dispensaries have also been set up at a cost of about Rs. 9,000 p.m.—A. P.

#### Attitude Of Officials Of W. I. M. Co., Ltd., Severely Criticised

#### Bonfire Of 'Wimco' Matches: Bombay Meeting Appeals For Funds

Starting as a small dispute, receiving impetus and public attention through arrests of workers and the sternness of the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan the Ambarnath Match Factory Workers' strike was the object of citywide sympathy in Bombay, on Sunday, when in observance of the Ambarnath Day, 100 men and women volunteers made door-to-door collections of funds to help the families of strikers.

#### CHOWPATY MEETING.

A huge meeting was held at Chowpatty in the evening, where about 100 strikers who earlier had marched through the Bombay streets in a procession, were present.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided. Towards the close of the meeting few people brought a large effigy of a Wimco match-box and set fire to it. Scores of Wimco match-boxes were thrown into the burning fire.

#### SIR PHEROZE'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

The policy of Sir Pheroze C. Sethna in calling upon the Government to provide relief to the unemployed on the one hand, while, on the other, contributing to the present unemployment of about 800 workers of the Match Company, of which he is a Director, came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of various speakers.

Resolutions condemning the repression against the strikers and appealing to the citizens of Bombay to help the starving families of the strikers were passed.

#### TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

After the meeting concluded, the audience formed themselves into an impressive torch-light procession and marched to the Servants of India Society Building, where they dispersed.

A large number of ladies attended the meeting, besides several women workers of Ambarnath who are also on strike.

Mr. K. F. Nariman explaining the object of the meeting said that the citizens of Bombay were aware of the repression of workers of Ambarnath where a strike was in progress for the last few weeks. It was regrettable to note that in order to cow down a few hundreds of workers whose demands were modest, the Government of Bombay should join hands with the foreign financiers and place their resources at the disposal of the owners of the company.

He offered cordial welcome to the 100 workers who came to Bombay all the way from Ambarnath and on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, he congratulated them on their solidarity.

#### UNITE TO SUCCEED.

He was confident that if the workers maintained their solidarity and presented a united front, sinking all their differences they would succeed. Among the strikers were Hindus, Muslims and Christians. But they should forget all such considerations and must develop a solidarity which alone would bring them success. If they carried on their strike peacefully they were bound to be successful, for their cause was just and their demands modest.

What was the position in Ambarnath? In that village, a foreign concern built a factory and an Indian was denied the right of entry into the village. Perhaps the authorities were under the impression that because the workers were poor and helpless, they could be cowed down into accepting whatever terms they might impose on the workers. It was time that such an impression was removed from the minds of those who were running the factory.

One of the Directors was Sir Pheroze C. Sethna, continued Mr. Nariman. Sir Pheroze Sethna made bombastic speeches in the Council of State on the alleged bogey of workers' bid for power.

WHY THEY SEEK "RED FLAG" Mr. Nariman wanted to point out to Sir Pheroze Sethna that repression and harassment of helpless workers, of the kind launched by the company of which Sir Pheroze himself was a

director, drove the workers in their helpless state to the shelter of the "Red Flag." Far more than the speeches and writings of people in this country, such acts on the part of the employers themselves, as were witnessed at Ambarnath strengthened mass movements of workers of which Sir Pheroze Sethna seemed to be so much alarmed. The Servants of India Society was not a radical organisation. He believed that that body had faith in constitutional methods of seeking redress of grievances. Sir Pheroze Sethna by his co-operation with the Western India Match Factory owners, only helped to swell the unemployed ranks of this country. It was, indeed, ridiculous that with this attitude of mind he offered to give his advice to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that he (Panditji) should not carry on his activities!

Mr. Nariman made a fervent appeal to the citizens of Bombay, to stand by the Ambarnath workers and their families in their hour of trial and help them in every possible way. He said his part promised to do what all he could, to help the cause of the workers. (Cheers).

#### STARVING WORKERS TO SUBMISSION.

MR. S. K. PATIL MOVED:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Ambarnath Workers' Relief Committee condemns the unfair and unjustified policy of Government in the industrial dispute at Ambarnath. It is of opinion that the passing of orders prohibiting all meetings, gatherings of more than five persons, or a curfew order and of the order prohibiting Mr. S. V. Parulekar from entering Ambarnath, and the use of Criminal Tribes Settlement workers to break the strike are calculated to aid the employers in intimidating and starving the workers into submission.

"This meeting further condemns the behaviour of the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan in: (1) issuing a non-bailable warrant without jurisdiction and contrary to law for the arrest of Mr. S. V. Parulekar, the leader of Ambarnath Workers; (2) handcuffing and tying him with a rope in the court-room at Kalyan; (3) arrest-

(Continued on Page 18.)



## TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

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**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. .... The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 6. MATRIMONIAL.

Well-known young Hindu Publicist wants to marry cultured lady of means virgin or childless widow, respectable family any community. Apply full particulars Box No. 7065, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Superintendent for a Jain Boarding in Cutch. Apply stating salary and previous experience Box 7063, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a dozen young men possessing education and personality for the Life Department of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. (India's largest General Insurance Co.). Those having business experience or having previous experience of Salesmanship preferred. Facilities available for training and conveyance during probationary period. Please apply in writing only to: General Manager, New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Fort Bombay. (4063)

Wanted a qualified, competent Accountant, knowing English and Gujarathi system of accounts. Apply stating minimum salary to Box 7042, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Lady Doctor, salary 250-250, free furnished quarters, private practice, II class joining expenses, fully qualified Nurses. Apply Box No. 7056, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A qualified Civil Engineer—at least five years' experience of Building Construction. Salary Rs. 200 per month. Apply with full particulars to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (4032).

Wanted: Experienced persons as District Managers to organise agencies on monopoly basis. Salary Rs. 60 besides commission and travelling allowance against guaranteed business. Apply Kurukshetra Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (7003)

Wanted Staff Nurse. Pay Rs. 85-125. Messing allowance Rs. 60 per month. Uniform allowance Rs. 100 annually. Furnished free quarters. Knowledge of Hindi or Urdu essential. Apply with testimonials stating age, nationality, etc., to Superintendent, Government Sanatorium, Itki, (Ranchi), Bihar. (4045).

Wanted—A 1st Class M.A. in English, preferably B.T. or I.T. for the post of Principal Anand Intermediate College, Dhar. He must have previous experience of teaching college classes for at least 3 years and must have experience of Administrative charge of a High School for at least 5 years. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 in five years. Apply, with copies of testimonials and photo which will not be returned, to the Dewan, Dhar State, Dhar. (4029).

### 31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

Armstrong Siddeley 14.9 H.P. Tourer for sale, in excellent condition, owner-driven, carefully looked after, in perfect running order Rs. 600. Apply to J. S. Rayner, Forbes Building, Home Street. (4064)

Morris Cowley 5-seater Tourer 1930, owner-driven, in good running order Rs. 550. Apply to J. S. Rayner, Forbes Building, Home Street. (4064)

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

Better Pay and Prospects: Wanted Matriculates to become Advocates, Editors, Secretaries and Press Managers. Success sure. Prospectus Free. Technical College of India, Bombay 14. (7022)

### 68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Capitalist-Industrialists to correspond with foreign trained canning expert. Specialist in Mango preserving. Indian experience. Sound proposition. Apply Box No. 7049, "Bombay Chronicle."

Advertiser desires to do new style of business, especially in publicity line as book-selling and circulating library, or to conduct modern co-educational institution preferably college, in partnership with one or more persons willing to invest equal capital. Apply Box 7046, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Sugar Selling Agents. Apply to The Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi, B. & N. W. Ry., Dist., Saran, Behar, with references. (4062)

Wanted Reliable Agents to Sell our marvellous guaranteed NI-ON Signs (No glass). For particulars write with two annas stamps to: L. S. Ni-On Signs Co., Maharani Road, Indore, C.I. (7061).

Wanted Special and Ordinary Agents from all parts of the Presidency for the most progressive Life Office in India. Terms exceedingly attractive. Apply to J. C. Maltra, Special Representative, The Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

### 99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted Second-hand power looms with Dobby. Reed space 46 to 56 inches. Oil engines, Crossly or Ruston 7 to 9 H.P. power. Please write with all particulars. People who having other sorts of oil engines can also write. Please write with prices. Engine should run by Crude oil only. Please reply to the following address. To the Manager, Cunniah Company, Merchants and Dyers, Velland Post, Tinnevely Dt. (7021).

### HIS TAILORING

The Pioneer and Premier Tailoring Institution of India Coaches, well educated ambitious youths to become Perfect Cutters in 3 to 6 months. Rao's Tailoring College, Station Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay. (7050).

### PLOTS & PREMISES FOR SALE.

For Sale or Lease valuable plot of land and chawl near Dahnu Railway Station (B. & C. L.) Opportunity for good investment. Apply for particulars to The Asian Assurance Co. Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay. 3914.

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelatine for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836)

### 156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamselji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikhalwadi.

Easy Money. Rs. 50 to 500 monthly income has been earned by a number of men. Qualifications: Intelligence, acquaintance, and a convincing talker. No cash deposit. No Insurance, nothing to sell. Apply with 2 As. stamps, for particulars to Box No. 7057, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

### "NOTICE CORRECTION"

THE PRABHAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the notice of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company which appeared in our issue of the 2nd inst. the word "Ltd" following Messrs. L. J. Thakkar & Co. is deleted as the said Company is not limited as yet.

Bombay 3rd October, 1936.  
SYED MUNAWAR,  
Director in Charge.  
4065.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY. NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST 6 P.C. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1930 OF RS. 20 LAKHS.

Due 1st November 1936.

Debenture holders are informed that the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, have been appointed Agents of the Municipal Corporation for the repayment of the principal due.

Debentures will cease to carry interest from 1st November, 1936 and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,  
Municipal Commissioner,  
for the City of Bombay.  
Bombay, 15th Sept. 1936. 4023.

### GENUINE ENGLISH CROOKES GLARE GLASSES

in TROPIC-PROOF frames  
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair  
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.  
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

### Public Notices.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913  
And  
Re: DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, Ltd.  
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the preference shareholders of the above Company who have paid the amount of calls in full to return the forms of Return of Capital at Rs. 3/4 per share payable to them duly discharged together with preference share certificates held by them to the undersigned at his Office at York Building, Fort, Bombay, by the end of the current month, otherwise the amount payable to them will be forwarded to the Accountant General High Court, Bombay thereafter.

N. H. MOOS,  
Liquidator.  
4061.

### Auction Sales

#### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 102 of 1930 (Sitaphand Amichand vs. Dolatchand Amichand) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 5th October, 1936, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) the undermentioned lots of Jewellery pledged to the firm of Sitaphand Dolatchand & Co. by the undermentioned pledgors on account and at the risk of the said respective pledgors.

LOT NO. 1.—Jewellery pledged by Manilal Dayabhai—201 drilled and undrilled button pearls.

LOT NO. 2.—Jewellery pledged by Jagabhai Lalubhai—pearl necklace of 70 pearls.

LOT NO. 3.—Jewellery pledged by Keshavlal Hemchand—3 bunches of pearls of 19, 14 and 8 strings and 10 loose pearls.

LOT NO. 4.—Jewellery pledged by Tarabai, widow of Bala Chand Ratanchand—one gold and pearl ear-ring of horse-shoe pattern.

LOT NO. 5.—Jewellery pledged by Bhusli Mahomed—12 rings.

LOT NO. 6.—Jewellery pledged by Balmukund Thakore—1 Chandbavali with diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds.

The above-mentioned Jewellery is available for inspection of the intending bidders at the show room of BENNETT & CO. on the day of the sale. For further particulars and conditions apply to the Court Receiver or to the undersigned. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

#### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, IN VAZAWADI OR LOTONWADI, IN UPPER MAHIM.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hirala & Co.; Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mariambai, daughter of Abdul Karim Janmahomed the Mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of April 1930, made between Mariambai daughter of Abdul Karim Janmahomed of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immovable property on THURSDAY, the 8th day of October, 1936, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) on the premises.

#### SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure forming part of an Out called or known as Vazawadi or Lotonwadi situate lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road in Upper Mahim outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 308, three hundred and eight square yards, or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hirala & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in 1, Ash Lane (95 Esplanade Road) Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

New Queens Road  
**ROXY**  
DAILY, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.  
TO-DAY ZENANA SHOW 1-30 P.M.  
**ACHHUT KANYA**

Every Packed Show  
Every Day a Testimony  
and Tribute to

**SULOCHANA**  
IN  
**IMPERIAL'S**  
**'PRIDE OF INDIA'**

with  
**D. BILLIMORIA,**  
**GULAM MAHOMED**  
**ASUJI**  
**BABY MAYURI and**  
**JAMNA**

Director:  
**CHOWDHARY**

The Picture that portrays  
the true heritage of every  
Indian Woman!

Matinee:—Saturday, Sunday, Holidays 2-30 p.m.  
DAILY SHOWS:  
5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

NOW RUNNING TO CAPACITY  
HOUSES

**IMPERIAL**  
CINEMA  
(LAMINGTON ROAD.)

**WELLINGTON**  
CINEMA—Dhobi Talao  
Daily: 5; 7-45; 10-30 p.m.

The Greatest Love Story  
Ever Produced on the  
Indian Screen!

**WAMAQ EZRA**  
(or Sachi Mohbat)

Featuring:  
**INDIRA DEVI**  
AND  
**MASTER BASIR**

Tuneful Music  
Pretty Dancing

Pleasing Entertainment  
ON THURSDAY NEXT  
AT 2 p.m.

**SPECIAL ZENANA**  
**SHOW**

Tickets can be booked in  
advance  
'Phone 22666.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Oct. 4.

The cyclone in the north-west angle of the Bay centred this morning near Chandbali. Fairly widespread rain occurred in Burma and north-east India. Thunderstorms caused nearly general rain in Mysore and Malabar, with a few falls in Konkarn, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji, Mangalore six inches each; Bassein, Akyab, Silchar, Gopalpur and Mercara three inches each; Tezpur, Burdwan, Ranchi and Shillong two each; Diamond Island, Minbu, Myitkyna, Sibsa-gar, Hazaribagh and Bangalore one and a half each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Burma and continue widespread in north-east India with locally heavy falls in Assam, north and south-west Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Coastal Orissa. Thunderstorms will occur locally in the south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-10-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .025 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.

## "Deccan Queen" To Run Once A Week From Dec. 1. G. I. P. TO INTRODUCE RESERVATION OF SEATS IN 3rd CLASS

BOMBAY, Oct. 3. The following press note has been issued by the Secretary, Local Advisory Committee, G. I. P. Railway:—  
At the meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 1st October, 1936, the following subjects were discussed:—  
**TRANSFER OF D. T. M.'S OFFICE**—Members were advised of the administration's reasons for transferring the office of the Divisional Traffic Manager from Poona to Sholapur, these being that Sholapur was more centrally situated on his division and that Sholapur was a very important commercial town in the presidency. Moreover, his office would be combined with that of the Divisional Transportation Superintendent at Sholapur and thus certain economies would be effected and greater efficiency assured.

**"DECCAN QUEEN"**—Members had been advised at the previous meeting that the Railway had under consideration the cancellation of the running of the "Deccan Queen" between Bombay and Poona as a daily train and to run it only for week-ends and holidays. At that meeting the members preferred to withhold comment until they had been advised of the concrete proposals of the Railway administration, but had made certain suggestions.

The whole subject was thoroughly discussed and the following alterations in the timings of trains, as shown below, were approved:—

**DOWN TRAINS**  
Madras Deccan Poona Express Queen Mail (when run)  
Bombay Dep. 15.00 17.15 17.30  
Poona Arr. 18.29 20.00 20.45

**UP TRAINS**  
Madras Deccan Poona Express Queen Mail (when run)

Poona Dep. 6.38 7.00 7.45  
Bombay Arr. 10.10 10.25 10.30

In response to questions the members were advised that it was hoped the revised timings of the "Deccan Queen" on week days would be brought into force on the 1st December, 1936. At that date was not possible as certain alterations to the interior of the Poona Mail were necessary. It was agreed that on the occasions when the "Deccan Queen" was to run, prior notice would be given in the newspapers and it was stated that, normally, the "Deccan Queen" would run from Bombay on Friday nights to Poona, returning on Monday morning, and would run on the evening prior to a holiday and would return on the morning after a holiday.

**RESERVATION FOR THIRD CLASS**

As a result of an experiment which had been carried out on the East Indian Railway which so far had proved successful and had been much appreciated by the public, the meeting was informed that the G. I. P. administration had under consideration a proposal to reserve seats on trains for third class passengers, as an experiment. A small

charge of 4 annas per seat would be charged for the reservation and it was proposed, in the first instance, to introduce it on the Poona Express trains, the reservation being made at the terminal stations only, i.e., Victoria Terminus and Poona. At the suggestion of a member, it was decided to try the experiment with the inter class also. The scheme was approved.

**NO SPECIAL FOR KARTIKI**  
A note detailing the arrangements made by the Railway for traffic to and from the forthcoming Kartiki Fair to be held in November, 1936, was placed before members. The meeting was advised that it was not proposed to run a special train from Bombay to Pandharpur as, on the last occasion when a special was run for the Kartiki Fair, it had not attracted additional traffic, and the attendance at this Fair did not warrant the running of a special train.

**CONCESSIONS FOR DIVALI**  
A circular detailing the ordinary concessions to be allowed during the Divali holidays was placed before the members. Concession tickets would be issued from the 3rd November to 15th November 1936 both days inclusive and would be available up to midnight of the 25th November, 1936. The concessions were practically the same as were granted last year, but this year, first, second and third class (for servants) concession return tickets would be issued from stations on the G. I. P. Railway to stations on the North Western and East Indian Railways at the concession rates available over the G. I. P. Railway, and at one and a half single journey fares over the North Western and East Indian Railways for first and second class and at two single journey fares for (servants) third class.

**ZONE TICKETS:**  
Following the apparent success of the experiment made during the Christmas holidays, 1935, by the issue of third class zone tickets over a selected zone, namely on all sections north of Itarsi (inclusive), but excluding the Bhopal-Ujjain and Bina-Kotah sections, at a charge of Rs. 10 per ticket, the Railway proposed to extend the experiment during the forthcoming Divali holidays by issuing similar tickets over the whole railway (excluding certain narrow gauge lines), in addition to a separate series of tickets over smaller zones. The price of a ticket over the whole railway zone would be Rs. 27-8-0 per adult and Rs. 13 per child over 3 and under 12 years of age. The price of a ticket over the separate smaller zones would be Rs. 7-8-0 per adult and Rs. 4-0-0 per child over 3 and under 12 years of age. The children's tickets had been introduced this year as a result of suggestions from a member of the committee. It was agreed that members should be informed of the results of this experiment in due course.

The financial results of the undertaking for the period 1st April to 20th September, 1936, were placed before members.—A. P.

### GOLD MEDAL FOR HINDI ELOCUTION

#### B.P.C.C. Plans Competition For Gandhi Jayanti

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

Mass education of Hindustani as national language has been one of the important activities of Mahatma Gandhi. It is proposed that during the "Gandhi Jayanti" celebrations something should be done to demonstrate this great national activity.

The informal conference of Congress Workers that met at the Congress House on Tuesday last decided that there should be an elocution competition in Hindi, and a gold medal should be awarded to the best candidate taking part in this competition. This competition will be held on Sunday, October 11, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall. The names of the President and the Judges will be announced later on.

The following rules have been made to regulate the competition: The candidate must fill in the entry form (available at the Congress House during office hours) and pay a fee of Re. 1.

The candidate whose mother tongue is other than Hindi can take part in this competition. The subject of the elocution will be "Mahatma's Life".

Each candidate will get 10 minutes for the speech.

The candidate will not be allowed to use any written notes at the time of speaking.

#### EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 3h 29 mts. (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 4th October 1936.



# A Page About Industries And Engineering

## Development Of Telephone Lines In India

And The Engineering Difficulties That Had To Be Surmounted

**SIMLA.** (By Mail). Though faced with exceptional technical and financial difficulties, returns that have just been completed in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department show that development of telephones, especially during the last ten years, has been more than maintained in 1935-36.

An increase of 330 to 359 in telephone exchanges, of 44,900 to 52,800 miles in trunk wire mileage and 80,000 to 82,300 miles in telephone cable conductor mileage has been achieved, a total of which many countries would be proud. Below are given various comparative figures, but to understand and appreciate them fully and at the same time to meet the criticisms occasionally made of India's telephones, an explanation is necessary.

### UPHILL TASK.

It will be easily realised that except for the larger towns, telephone development in the earlier stages was an uphill struggle, yielding little or no profit where with to finance further extensions. The same can be said to a certain extent of trunk line traffic, for here again the position was exceptional.

Up to the introduction of the telephone repeater which is a device which by means of the thermionic valve "boosts" the transmission of the human voice every two or three hundred miles, keeping it at normal strength, it was not possible without incurring prohibitive cost in erecting large gauge copper wires, to speak for a greater distance than about 300 miles. In other words no through speech was possible between such important centres as Bombay-Delhi or Calcutta, trunk lines that promised to be profitable. The Department, however, went ahead and the first public trunk line in India, being that between Calcutta and Asansol to serve the Bengal coalfields, was installed about 1913. This was followed a few months later by the linking up of Delhi with Simla and Bombay with Poona. During the next few years Simla was linked to Lahore and then to Rawalpindi, and Delhi was connected to Lucknow, Allahabad, Naihati and Agra. By 1925 trunk lines were operating extensively in various areas, notably the North-West Frontier, Punjab, United Provinces and Bombay. Calcutta continued to be served by the trunk to the coalfields only.

The year 1926 saw a new era open for trunk lines. Up to then 300 miles had been the average range for telephoning. With the introduction of the repeater, however, this limitation was overcome, and it became feasible to link up the various isolated trunk systems and the possibility of being able to link India by telephone from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas became a practical possibility.

Thereafter the trunk telephone system of India became one entity and ceased to consist of a number of isolated trunks loosely strung together. Circuits were properly designed and the criterion was kept pre-eminently in view that the system both local and trunk must be such that every subscriber to one exchange could if necessary converse efficiently with every subscriber on all other exchanges connected to the general trunk system. Accordingly through services between Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta came into being within twelve months, a year later Karachi and Lahore were linked, and each year since has seen new achievements to the

credit of the engineers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. **BOMBAY-CALCUTTA LINK.** Between 1930 and 1932 one of the most important telephone works in India was carried through successfully, viz., the installation of a direct route between Bombay and Calcutta, a distance of 1,250 miles. The completion of this line saw such a growth in calls that it was obvious that additional facilities would have to be provided.

At the same time the linking of Bombay with the Punjab had resulted in an enormous increase in calls. A few showers of rain in the Punjab or the United Provinces has the effect of multiplying the normal traffic by five or more. Accordingly, special apparatus enabling more than one conversation to pass over one line simultaneously by means of the "carrier" system was installed. In addition to this facility the carrier system is not so prone to disturbance as the ordinary voice frequency plant; so with the long overhead lines of India this was a very valuable advantage. As a result transmission greatly improved and the public showed their appreciation by an increased use of the service. The revenue earned thereby justified further facilities to be provided.

Dealing with the extraordinary popularity of the Bombay-Calcutta line, the engineers have proved themselves fully up-to-date by installing between 1930 and 1934 a "carrier" system which was probably then almost unique anywhere in the world excepting perhaps in the United States. This consisted of plant whereby it was possible to use four telegraph "channels" three carrier telephone channels and a voice frequency telephone channel on one pair of wires. Using the standard telegraph equipment in the Department four telegrams can be despatched simultaneously on each channel so it is feasible to pass 16 telegrams while four telephone conversations are passing on the wires.

### ENGINEERS' DIFFICULTIES.

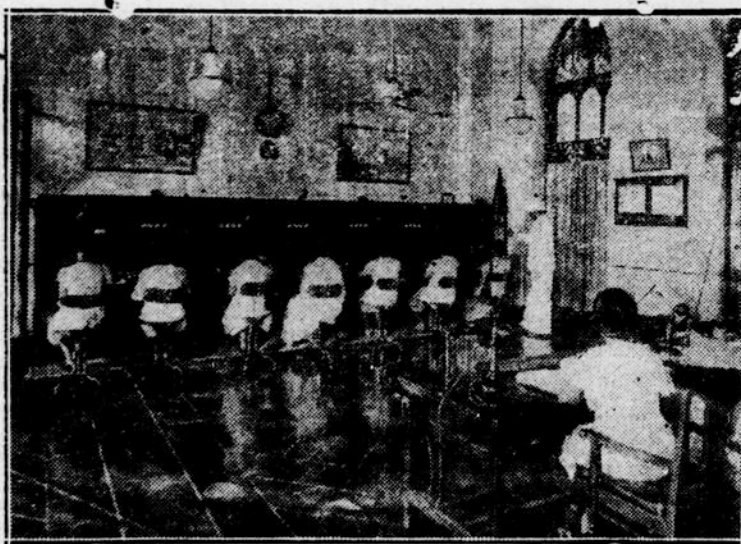
More recently substantial improvement has been made in the quality of transmission, by the introduction on a comprehensive scale of apparatus for electrical measurements. The value of this step may be gauged by a remark at the last annual meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company by the Chairman:—"It is now a pleasure to use the trunks instead of an experience to be avoided, as was formerly the case."

The difficulties of the engineers, however, have not disappeared with the introduction of "carriers" and measuring apparatus. Allowances have to be made for the intense heat of the Punjab in the summer and the equally intense cold in the winter, the heat and humidity of Bengal and Bombay, the cold of the hills, tropical rains, cyclonic storms and floods. Every monsoon the breakdown gangs are out performing quiet deeds often amounting to heroism as part of the ordinary day's work in observing the Department's motto,—"Keep the system working."

It only remains to add that with the recent general improvement in economic conditions receipts are improving.

There are at present 359 exchanges (with 26,700 connections) run by the Post and Telegraph Department and 25 exchanges (with 43,364 connections) run by private companies.

HELLO!



Telephone girls at work in an important Exchange.

## CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF SHIPBUILDING IN INDIA

The Advent Of Foreign Domination Crushed Indigenous Navigation

BY S. M. KAPADIA

The recent appearance of S.S. "Rangamati"—a small vessel built in India—in the Bombay Harbour brought the question of Indian shipbuilding industry into the lime light, and one of the local dailies, after briefly referring to the history of Indian shipbuilding industry, stated that with the advent of iron and steel ships, the industry died a natural death. The following lines are intended to show that there were other more ruinous factors, besides the coming of iron and steel ships, which precipitated the decline of our shipbuilding industry.

### STEAM NAVIGATION

One of the reasons of the decline of shipbuilding industry in India was the coming of the iron and steel ships followed by the application of steam to navigation. The first use of rolled plates appears to have been made for boiler construction, about the year 1786, but till the advent of the industrial revolution in England, the progress in this direction was very slow. With the stimulus of the industrial revolution, the industries of England began to grow, commerce began to increase, and during the first quarter of the 19th century, the tremendous value of India as a source of raw materials and food-stuffs and a market for finished products of Great Britain began to be increasingly realised. This increasing importance of India necessitated shorter routes and better means of communications, with the result that the question of establishment of steam communication with India was seriously considered both in England and India.

Early in 1823, a few enterprising merchants at Calcutta, called a public meeting, organised a "Society for the encouragement of steam navigation between Great Britain and India," and started a "Steam Fund" to meet the purpose. Nor was the Government of Lord Amherst slow in this matter, and anticipating the approval of the Directors, donated a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Steam Fund. The proceeds of the Steam Fund, according to the terms laid down by the Steam Committee, were "to be assigned as a premium to individual or company, being a British subject, who may first establish a communication by steam vessels between Great Britain and Bengal before the year 1826." The offer of this substantial reward naturally attracted the attention of English financiers, a steam company was organised to send a steamship to India and on August 16, 1825, the "Enterprise" steamed out of Falmouth harbour for Calcutta. The voyage, however, was a failure, as the ship did not satisfy the conditions laid down by the Committee. Serious financial losses threatened the owners of "Enterprise". The Government of India, however, came to their rescue and saved them from virtual ruin by purchasing the vessel for the small (?) sum of £40,000. The Bombay Government also did not lag behind and on March 20, 1830, a little steamer named "Hugh Lindsay" built at Bombay and fitted with engines from England left Bombay for Suez and reached there

a month later. Sir John Malcolm, the then Governor of Bombay, continued to develop a steam line to Suez and another vessel was sent there. Lord William Bentinck, another Governor-General, being anxious to establish steam communication between England and India, made an offer to run "Hugh Lindsay" on four voyages every year at the expense of the Indian Government. Another vessel, the "Forbes" was chartered for voyages to Suez at the rate of Rs. 4,000 a month, the expense to be borne by the Government of Bengal.

**GOVT'S APATHY**  
It will be thus seen how the Central as well as Provincial governments of Bengal and Bombay freely spent large sums of money to establish steam communication between Great Britain and India. The point here to be noted is that these sums ought to have been spent to assist the Indian shipping and shipbuilding industries with a view to arrest its retrogression.

Another factor which further caused the decline of shipbuilding in India was the gradual weakening of the central Mogul power at Delhi. Akbar the Great was a source of great strength to Indian shipping and shipbuilding industries. During his reign his Government maintained a regular naval department quite similar to the Admiralty of the present day. The offices of the "Meer Behry" as it was called, had many important functions to perform with a view to maintain, encourage and develop the shipping and shipbuilding industries of the country. This State encouragement was continued by the successive Mogul Emperors right upto Aurangzeb. But after the death of Aurangzeb the Mogul Empire rapidly began to decline. The battle of Plassey in 1757 considerably crippled the political authority of the Moguls over India and with the grant of Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by Shah Alam to the East India Co., in 1765 only the name and shadow of Mogul authority remained. There was thus no firm and uniform rule over the country with the result that political and economic chaos prevailed throughout India. It was but natural that Indian shipping and shipbuilding also were plunged into disorder and began to decline rapidly. The fight between the French and the Maharrattas for supremacy over India, and the consequent absence of one single authority over the country precipitated the decline of the industry.

### FOREIGN DOMINATION

The advent of the English and the establishment of British rule in India was one of the most important causes of the decline of Indian shipbuilding industry. If India had a government with national economic policy, the industry would have held its own even against the coming of iron and steel ships. But the entry of a power with no national economic policy at a time when there was no one single authority over India, was detrimental to all that was indigenous and vital to India. The period of transition from the sailing ship to the steam vessel was, unfortunately for our country, coincident with an alien political and economic dominance. The result was that the Indian Shipowner could not adopt themselves to the changing conditions in this trade as shipowners in other countries did and a healthy development of the Indian shipbuilding industry was checked at the critical period of transition.

Trade and prosperity of India attracted the traders of Europe to this country, and the East India Company got its first Charter on the last day of the year 1600. The commercial interests of England finally triumphed over the vested interests of the Company, a general demand was made to throw open the Indian trade to all the British Companies and the trade monopoly with regard to India was abolished in 1813. The Select Committees of 1812, 1813 investigated, among other things, the ways and means by which the general foreign trade of India could be more and more secured to British ships as against that of India and other nations, as the increasing encouragement of the exchange of British manufactures for Indian raw materials meant the expansion of British industry, British shipping and British shipping. To this declared policy of deliberate and systematic encouragement of British industry, British finance and British shipping, the Indian textile industry was the first victim. The shipbuilding industry was but another victim which succumbed to the jealousy of English manufacturers. "A hundred years ago" wrote Mr. Digby in his "Prosperous British India" "shipbuilding was in so excellent a condition in India that ships could be (and were) built which sailed to the Thames in company with British-built ships and under the convoy of British frigates." But "the arrival in the Port of London" wrote Mr. Taylor in his "Ancient and Modern India" "of Indian produce in Indian-built ships created a sensation among the monopolists which could not have exceeded if a hostile fleet had appeared in the Thames. The shipbuilders of the port of London took the lead in raising the cry of alarm; they declared that their business was on the point of ruin and that the families of all shipwrights in England were certain to be reduced to starvation."

**INDIAN SHIPS OUSTED**  
Nor did the cry go in vain. It was loud enough to make the court of Directors oppose the employment of Indian ships in the trade between England and India. In doing so, they employed arguments which might be hardly regarded as sound and convincing in view of the employment of so many Indian lascars on the Ocean going liners in the Eastern trades. After giving other reasons against shipbuilding and ship-manning in India, the Court of Directors, in their despatch of 27th January, 1801, the employment of Indian sailors on the ground that they were physically unfit either for the navigation of cold and boisterous latitudes or for the perils of the sea during the long voyages between England and India. Besides, the Indian sailors on their arrival were led into scenes which soon dived them of the respect and awe they had entertained in India for European character. They further said that no British heart would wish that any of the brave men who had merited so much of their country should be without bread while nations of the East brought their ships into British ports. "Considered, therefore in a physical, moral, commercial and political view, the apparent consequences of admitting these Indian sailors largely into our navigation, form a strong additional objection to the concession of the proposed privileges to any ship manned by them."

Besides, during the regime of the East India Company export and import duties were in many cases twice as much when carried in other than "British" bottoms, and such duties seriously hindered the development of Indian shipping. Section 20 of the Act IV of George IV, Chapter 80, restricted the native of India from enjoying privileges as British seamen. Section 10 of 3 and 4 William IV Chapter 54 specified that no goods should be carried from one British possession to another except in a British ship, and Section 12 defined what was meant by a British ship, i.e., the Master to be a European subject and three-fourths of the crew to be European British subject. Further, the English Navigation and Trade Acts were ruthlessly applied to British India with the sole object of encouraging the British commerce and British shipping

## Cold Stores For India

Economic Importance Of Scheme

India is shortly going to have a chain of Cold Storage stations, and a vast extension of marketing facilities is expected as a result.

It is understood that arrangements have now been completed by the Defence Department for the erection of an extensive system of cold stores throughout Northern India. It is believed that arrangements are well in hand for securing the necessary Indian capital to develop the project. The Defence Department are mainly interested in the erection of 10 cold stores beyond the Indus. Of these the more important will be at Quetta, Peshawar, Nowshara, Kohat, Razmak and Bannu. The store at Quetta will have a minimum capacity of 400 tons, while the one at Peshawar will be of at least 240 tons capacity.

As a result of extensive local enquiries the commercial interests concerned have been impressed with the prospects of business at Lahore and Delhi and fairly large stores mainly for civil use will be erected at those centres also.

A further extension of the scheme to some of the main centres in the United Provinces, e.g. Jhansi, Cawnpore, Meerut,

etc., is also contemplated.

**ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE**  
The importance of the scheme to fruit growers and others may be judged from the fact that in the height of the season at some of the more important consuming centres, oranges, for example are sold at Rs. 3/8 per 100, but two months later supplies are short and wholesale prices rise to about Rs. 7 per 100 on an average. The question is one therefore which also clearly interests consumers, since it will enable them to obtain a wider range of produce both in season and out of season without having to pay scarcity prices.

The economic advantages that these cold stores are likely to give will be greatly enhanced by the development of suitable refrigerated transport for linking up one store with another and for distributing the produce from producing areas. The Defence Department have already indicated that they are prepared to offer encouragement to stimulate the creation of more refrigerated rail and road transport vehicles and have invited firms of good standing with the necessary experience and technical knowledge to make proposals.

The Agricultural Marketing Adviser with the Government of India was in close touch with the Defence Department in the investigations and enquiries which had been going on in connection with this scheme, and Government have sanctioned the appointment of an additional Marketing Officer entirely for work relating to the cold storage of perishables such as fruits, vegetables, eggs and fish.—United Press.

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JUNE TRAVIS - GUY KIBBEE



OPERA HOUSE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.



## Aston Villa Create Sensation In League Football

### 5 PLAYERS DROPPED COSTING £25,000 TRANSFER FEES

LONDON, Oct. 3. Crowds totalling 75,000 saw today's soccer in springlike weather. The largest crowds of 65,000 were at Villa Park and 60,000 at Old Trafford the smallest was 3,000 at Gateshead. Clover, the Grimsby centre-forward, scored four times. He was the highest scorer of the day.

A SENSATION. Aston Villa created a sensation, dropping 5 players costing 25,000 sterling transfer fees.

At old Trafford the Arsenal was two goals down within 12 minutes. Rowley, the former Tottenham player scoring in the eighth minute, Bryant, from a header, scored four minutes later.

Woodley and Burgess were in fine form for Chelsea. The latter man of the match was dribbling brilliantly and shooting like a machine gun. Harold Hobbs's Charlton's outside left celebrated the morning's marriage by scoring twice and enabled Charlton to even up after being 1 at half time. He then scored Charlton's fourth goal five minutes from the end. Cardiff suffered a second reverse of the season, but still lead the Third Division in Southern Section.

PLENTY THRILLS. At Villa Park the gates were closed ten minutes from the start. Cars were parked a mile or more round the ground. 20,000 people coming from Coventry. City's motor coach was involved in a collision with a motor lorry. Nobody was injured but there was a slight delay. Plenty of thrills were provided and Coventry was unfatigued, though they led at the interval, whereafter the pace was not slackened. After a goalless first half, D. Martin scored for Nottingham Forest against a run play.

FOG DELAYS START. Sheffield United were held up by fog and the start was delayed by a few minutes. Tottenham had a slight advantage of a fast invigorating play, Oliver peckering for the United after 18 minutes. Four minutes later Edrich equalised for Tottenham. Heavy pressure resulted in Morrison scoring seven minutes from the interval. Barton equalised two minutes after resumption. The United goal had extraordinary escapes during a series of hotspur raids. The play deteriorated towards the end.

FAST GAME. At Reading 11,000 saw fast interesting football, Reading having

most of the attacking and Cardiff having scrappy finishing. Reading led one nil at the interval. Allen scoring, two minutes from the interval. On resumption Reading made a series of raids at top speed resulting in McGough scoring and Granville shot at own goal.

Chester were lucky to score when the defender gave Sergeant an easy opening before the recess. On resumption Chester had ten men on the defence for withstanding the tremendous pressure. —Reuter's Special.

## LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

### First Division

Charlton 4; West Bromwich 2; Chelsea 1; Portsmouth 1; Derby 2; Brentford 3; Grimsby 5; Middlesbrough 1; Huddersfield 3; Leeds 0; Liverpool 2; Birmingham 0; Manchester United 2; Arsenal 0; Sheffield Wednesday 0; Preston 1; Stoke 2; Manchester City 2; Sunderland 3; Everton 1; Wolverhampton 2; Bolton 3.

SECOND DIVISION. Aston Villa 0; Coventry 0; Blackburn 0; Bradford 1; Blackpool 1; Barrow 1; Bradford City 0; Doncaster 0; Bury 1; New Castle 2; Chesterfield 0; Plymouth 1; Leicester 2; Norwich 2; Nottingham Forest 1; Westham 0; Southampton 1; Burnley 1; Swansea 3; Fulham 0; Tottenham 2; Sheffield United 2.

THIRD DIVISION. (SOUTHERN SECTION) Bournemouth 1; Notts County 0; Brighton 1; Northampton 2; Bristol City 0; Walsall 0; Exeter 3; Crystal Palace 2; Gillingham 1; Aldershot 2; New Port 1; Swindon 1; Queens Park Rangers 2; Luton 1; Reading 3; Cardiff 0; Southend 0; Millwall 0; Torquay 4; Clapton Orient 1; Watford 3; Bristol Rovers 0.

THIRD DIVISION. (NORTHERN SECTION) Carlisle 1; Rochdale 0; Darlington 2; Lincoln 2; Gateshead 1; New Brighton 1; Hartlepool 0; Chester 1; Hull 0; Halifax 0; Rotherham 2; Port Vale 0; South Port 1; Crewe 1; Stock Port 4; Oldham 0; Tranmere 0; Mansfield 2; Wrexham 1; Accrington 0; York 1; Barrow 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE. (FIRST DIVISION) Arbroath 2; Queens Park 0; Celtic 3; Aberdeen 2; Dundee 1; Hamilton 2; Dunfermline 3; Albion 3; Falkirk 6; Clyde 0; Hibernian 2; Queen of South 2; Motherwell 2; Kilmarnock 1; Patrick 2; Hearts 2; St. Mirren 1; Rangers 4; Third Lanark 2; St. Johnstone 0. —Reuter.

## RUGBY UNION RESULTS

LONDON, Oct. 3. Coventry 17; Leicester 3; Devon Port Services 15; Bristol 11; Gloucester 11; Old Cranleighans 10; Guy's Hospital 0; U. S. Portsmouth 25; Harlequins 13; London Scottish 5; Manchester 15; Waterloo 3; Old Paulines 6; Old Merchant Taylors 13; Plymouth Albion 14; Blackheath 5; Richmond 13; London Welsh 10; Rosslyn Park 11; Old Bules 3; Bath 8; Torquay Athletic 3; Bradford 3; Headingley 10; Llanelli 3; Swansea 8; Moseley 10; Bedford 6; New Port 6; Cardiff 9; Neath 3; Aberavon 5; Glasgow Academicals 22; West of Scotland 7; Heriotians 34; Jedforest 0. —Reuter.

## Assam Council Prorogued

SHILLONG, Oct. 3. H. E. Sir Michael Keane prorogued the Assam Legislative Council this afternoon. Thereafter the Governor and Lady Keane attended a tea party given by the President in the Council Chamber. —A. P.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Empire Broadcasting

5-50 a.m. Air Orchestra. Madras. 12-30 p.m. (Time Signal) Indian Recorded Music. 5-30 p.m. Air Orchestra. Purb. 5-40 p.m. Irshad Ali. "Jan se tang hamara dil-i-diwana hai. Zindagi kahoe ko hai maat ka afsana hai." (Jigar). 5-50 p.m. Master Jivan. Clarinet —Marwa. 5-55 p.m. Malang Khan. Khayal Purb. 6-5 p.m. H. Husain. Dabra. "Man harwa marori mori bayyan." 6-15 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi —Puriya.

6-20 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 6-30 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 6-40 p.m. Air Orchestra. Nat Chhaya. 6-50 p.m. Irshad Ali. Ghazal Bhag. "Aya na ras nala-i-dil ka asar mujhe. Ab tum mile to kuch nahin apni khabar mujhe." (Jigar).

7-0 p.m. Aizal Husain. Thumri "Kare kahun main apne jiya ki kakhkhire." 7-10 p.m. Qawwal. By Air Artists. 7-30 p.m. "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 8 p.m.). 8-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Books of the Month." No. 2 Urdu. By Mirza Mohammad Said. 8-45 p.m. Pahar ki Shadi. An Opera in Simla Hill Dialect. 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Teem-millions." No. 1. The Pace of increase, reasons of increase and difficulties of the future. By Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar. Professor of History and Economics, University of Bombay. (Relayed from Bombay).

10-0 p.m. A Symphony Concert. By His Excellency the Viceroy's Orchestra. Assisted by Mrs. Hugh Crosthwaite, Soprano, Hubert A. Madge, Violin and Members of Local Military Bands, Mendoza's Band, and well-known Amateurs.

### Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9555 kc/s. 11-30 a.m. A Selection of Indian Music, Vasant Kumar. "Krishna Kanayya." "Prem May Aye Bina." Salammatul : "Chali Jari Badariya." "Sakhi Ri Maine." Abdushukur. "Alahu." "Arab-wale Balma." R. H. Kapoor A. Kareem and party. "Golden Jubilee Mubarak." "Jam Jam Jinge." Columbia Urdu Comic party: "Pathan Ka Danda." Comic. "Be Ticker Hijada." Kamala and party. "Vahali Vacation." "Prithina Path." Columbia Dramatic Party: "Gujarati Drama Dayasagar." 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections: (Parliamentary Records). The Grand Symphony Orchestra. Overtures "The Opera Ball." Raquel Meller. "La Violetera." "El Relicario." The Grand Symphony Orchestra. "In a Chinese Temple Garden." "By the Blue Hawaiian Waters." Raquel Meller. "Garteranas." "Rafaelito." Orchestra Mascott. Waltz. "Blossom Dreams." "Spring in Japan." Lillian Harvey. Waltz song "To-day I am happy." Fantasy from film "Black Roses." George Boulanger and his orchestra. "Hungarian March Potpourri."

5-30 p.m. Relay from Wellington Cinema. 6-15 p.m. Talk (Marathi): "Sensitive Mothers' Problems." By Dr. Miss Mirabai Bhatt. 6-30 p.m. Film music. By Lahanu Nagpure. With Sarangi. Harmonium and Tabla. 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxman-rao Oghale. 7-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. By Vatsalabai Kumtekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. "Sangit Raja." A musical sketch in Gujarati, written and directed by L. H. Ghelani, starring Shmabai, Maganlal, Lat-Saheb and others. 9-30 p.m. Talk (English): "Some Recent Development in Science." By Dr. Nazir Ahmed. 9-45 p.m. News in English. 10-0 p.m. SB: A Farewell Concert. By Joseph Neumann and his Hungarian Orchestra.

### Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s. 8-0 a.m. Nat by Air Artists. (A Chorus). 8-10 a.m. Air Orchestra. Bibhas. 8-20 a.m. A. K. Khayal Bharon. "Tu mere data." 8-30 a.m. A. Husain. Thumri Jonpuri. "Mataki mori." 8-40 a.m. Sarangi and Qanun. By Sabiri and Malang. 8-45 a.m. Story (Hindustani): "Stories from Indian History." No. 5. Lord Clive. By Dr. Azhar Ali. 9-0 a.m. Irshad Ali of Muradabad. "Hal kia unse bar bar kahen Na sunenge woh ham hazar kahen." (Hasrat). 9-10 a.m. H. Husain. Dabra. "Jan-i-man nainan lagae kiya jan ke." 9-20 a.m. Bhajan. (A Chorus). "Rok dagar murli man Mohan gher lai sab nari." 9-30 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sitar. Bhairvi. 9-40 a.m. Irshad Ali. "Na hogi shifa charagar dekhi lena. Na jae dard-i-jigar dekhi lena." (Hasrat).

### Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. 12-36 p.m. SB: Musical Selections from the Studio. 1-0 p.m. Talk (English): "Stockholm and its Environments." By Froken Astrid Quam. 1-20 p.m. SB: Latest Dance Music. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceanic and Rivercraft. 1-36 p.m. Talk: "Romance of Geography—Foot-prints in the Polar Region." By Nripen Chatterjee. A Broadcast for School Students. 2-6 p.m. Musical Selections. 2-36 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "Sri Krishna on the way to Mathura." By Anulya Krishna Bhattacharya. 5-6 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "Stories from Village Life." By Da Thakur. 5-36 p.m. Folk Song with Dotara. By Nibaran Chakravarty. 5-51 p.m. Bhatiali Song. By Asha-lata Roy. 6-6 p.m. Tagore's Song: By Anil Bagchi. 6-21 p.m. "Equal Rights." (A Melodrama). Written and produced by Nani Das Gupta, featuring Bijali Das Gupta, Basanti Das Gupta, Manjula Das Gupta, Sanyha Das Gupta, Indu Das Gupta, Charan Tagore, Jyotsna Das Gupta, Lily Das Gupta, Nani Das Gupta, Mani Das Gupta, Aji Chatterjee. 7-1 p.m. A Musical Entertainment. by the members of New Theatres Ltd. Relayed from the Tollygunge Studio. 8-1 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "The New Indian Constitution." By Prof. J. C. Sinha. 8-21 p.m. Clarinet Solo: By Ni N. Mazumdar. 8-41 p.m. SB: Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 9-1 p.m. SB: News in Bengali. 9-1 p.m. Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 p.m. SB: News in English. 9-21 p.m. Talk (English): "The Invisible Universe." By Syed Mehdi Imam. 9-36 p.m. SB: A Studio Programme by Taylor's Gramophone Salon. ("H.M.V." Recording).

### Record Gate money For World Baseball Series

(SPECIAL CABLE). NEW YORK, Oct. 4. In Baseball world series, Yankees beat Giants in third game by two runs to one. Yankees are now leading Giants by two games to one and are favourites in the win series. Today's attendance was officially 64,842 and the gate money 235,108 dollars, the previous world-series record attendance being 63,600 and gate money 224,130 dollars in the Yankee Stadium in 1926.

## CHOLERA TOLL DECLINING

Mortality Figures Show Slight Decrease From Previous Week

The following is a summary of health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending September 26:—

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 685 attacks and 313 deaths against 751 attacks and 325 deaths in the previous week.

Dharwar district reported 201 attacks and 80 deaths against 166-68 in the previous week; Satara 141-58 against 118-55; Belgaum 91-25 against 51-32; Nasik 80-55 against 102-50; Bija-pur 66-28 against 59-27; Poona 28-19 against 77-27; East Khandesh 28-17 against 75-29; Sholapur 28-13 against 66-26; Ahmed-nagar 21-7 against 29-6 and Panch Mahals 1-1 against nil.

A further decline in cholera incidence has been recorded during the week. East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts have reported only a few cases each and conditions in Nasik district also have improved. The situation in Bijapur and Satara districts is almost steady. In Belgaum district fresh infection has been reported from 7 villages in Athani, Gokak and Paragad talukas while in Dharwar District more cases have been reported from Karagi and Hangal talukas.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 16,696 bringing the total since January 1st to 348,616.

### PLAGUE AND SMALL-POX.

Thirty-seven cases and 21 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 29-17 in the previous week. Dharwar District had 16 attacks and 8 deaths against 7-3; Satara 9-2 against nil and Sholapur 8-8 against 18-12; Belgaum 3-2 against 4-2 and Kanara 1-1 against nil.

The cyanogas operations in Kaighatgi village of Dharwar District are progressing and 1,416 rat holes in 118 houses were fumigated during the week. Similar operations are also being carried out in Karwar town by the Municipality where 346 rat holes were fumigated during the week. Small-pox figures for the week were:—Thana District 15 attacks and 1 death; Ahmednagar 11-2; Kanara 4-2; Kolaba 3-0; Nasik 2-0; East Khandesh 1-2; Surat 1-0 and Bombay City 4-3. Total 41 attacks and 10 deaths against

## Standing Committee's Defiance Of Corporation's Decision

### SOCIALIST MOVE TO CENSURE MEMBERS AND AMEND MUNICIPAL ACT

Messrs. M. R. Masani and Yusuf Meherally, Congress Socialist Councillors of the Bombay Corporation have given notice of motion of the following resolutions in connection with the refusal of the Standing Committee to sanction increased House Rent Allowance and tram fare to Municipal sepoys as recommended by the Corporation:

1. "That with reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 654, dated 23rd September, 1936, the Corporation place on record their disapproval of the persistent refusal by the Standing Committee to give effect to the considered opinion expressed by the Corporation on four different occasions in the matter of increasing the House Rent Allowance to the municipal menial staff and the payment to them of tram or ralling way fare which aimed at securing contentment and efficiency among their poor employees.

"That the Corporation further place on record that Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. A. P. Sabhaval, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., Raja

Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, Mr. L. Rowjee, Mr. J. W. Rowland, Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, Prof. V. G. Rao and Mr. C. P. G. Wade, who attended the meeting of the Standing Committee held on the 23rd September, 1936, and voted against carrying out the Corporation's wishes as set out in Resolution No. 325, dated the 14th August, 1936, have forfeited the confidence of the Corporation."

2. "That the Commissioner be requested to submit draft amendments of Sec. 79 of the Municipal Act so as to provide therein that whereas the Standing Committee shall continue to sanction the schedule either as it stands or subject to such modifications as they deem expedient in regard to posts carrying aggregate emoluments upto Rs. 200 per month it shall be incumbent on them to give effect to the decisions of the Corporation even in regard to such posts in the case of any difference of opinion arising between the two bodies."

78 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. Seven attacks and 4 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 4 attacks and 2 deaths in the previous week. Ahmednagar District reported 1 case only and Bombay City 6-4.

### INFLUENZA.

Two deaths from influenza were reported in Bombay City during the week.

### ZOROASTRIAN FRIENDS' UNION MEETING

Members of Zoroastrian Friends' Union gathered last Sunday morning to celebrate the death anniversary of one of their members, the late Mr. Ardeshir Dorabji Kapadia, under the chairmanship of Seth Maneckji Pestonji Bharucha. The Union's Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. K. Washa Shapurji Dalal said that they had met to observe the death anniversary of late Mr. Kapadia who had joined the Union from its inception, and was taking very active part in the activities of the Union. During the past 21 years, this Union celebrated the anniversaries of three prominent members of the

## RADICAL MUSLIM PARTY

z PATNA, Oct. 1. Mr. M. H. Rizvi announces in a statement his resignation from the secretaryship of the Bihar Radical Muslim Party, as a sequel to a statement issued by the General Secretary of the Party regarding the candidature of Nationalist Muslims to the legislature. Mr. Rizvi states that the Party has diverged from its accepted creed and programme.—A. P.

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# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL

### ENGAGEMENTS

#### To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 4. 1992.  
Muslim: Rajab 17, 1359.  
Parsi: Farvardin 30, 1366.  
High tide: 2-45; 14-39.  
Low tide: 8-41; 20-45.  
Sunset: 6h. 30m.  
Municipal Corporation at 3-40 p.m.  
Unveiling Ceremony of India's G. O. M.'s Bust in the Corporation.

#### Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.  
S. I. FREE DISPENSARY  
The total number of patients treated in September last was 800: men 652, women 38, boys 74 and girls 36.

GATHA SOCIETY.  
A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow, (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Revelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Ardeshir Rustumji Subedar will give a discourse in Gujarati on "What is Revelation?"

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL.  
A lecture has been arranged by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the B. P. W. C., and will take place at the Town Hall, (B.P.W.C. Office) to-day, (Monday) when Dr. N. A. Tothi, professor of Sociology, will speak on the "Basic Relationships of Men and Women" at 5-30 p.m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION  
Under the auspices of the above Association, Prof. D. Ghosh, of the School of Economics will deliver a public lecture on Indo-British Trade Agreement to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the premises of the Association, Wadia Building (4th floor), Dalal Street. Mr. A. D. Shroff will preside.

## THE EXCELSIOR

At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BUDDY ROGERS  
MARY BRIAN

In a romantic comedy  
"ONCE IN A M'NION"  
An amusing comedy of complications and masquerades amidst the gaiety of Paris.

## CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.



## REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ANNA NEAGLE AND THE STREET SINGER  
(Arthur Tracy)

In R-K-O RADIO'S Smash Hit Musical  
"LIMELIGHT"  
"LIMELIGHT"

SEVEN NEW SONGS!  
LOVELY GIRLS!  
EXQUISITE DANCES!

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

### Capitol

"Let's Sing Again"  
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"San Francisco" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Under Two Flags" Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"Once in a Million" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Rangilo Nawab" Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-45 p.m.

KRIHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Pundalik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Earthworm Tractors" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" Time as usual.

PATHE—"Case against Mrs. Ames" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Flash Gordon" Daily at 6, 8 and 10-15 p.m.

REGAL—"Limelight" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Wamaq Extra" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Lahari Lala" Time as usual.

VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM.  
The annual Brahmothsavam of Sri Venkatesa Bhagawan Bombay, commences from Thursday the 14th October and closes on 25th October, 1936.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS  
The Thakor of Amol lunched at Government House on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kidd arrived at Government House on Sunday.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S FREE DISPENSARY  
During the month of September last number of patients treated was 2,311: men, 1,347; females, and 1,726 children. Total 5,384. Average per day, 179.

POSTAL NOTICE  
Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. mails for Laurezo Marous and South Africa per S.S. "Isipingo" via Madras and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively to-day (Monday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS  
The Clan Line steamer "Clan Maclean" arrived in London in the afternoon of 1st October.  
The Clan Line steamer "Clan Stuart" arrived in London in the evening of 1st October.

UNIVERSAL ARTS LEAGUE  
Under the auspices of the Universal Arts League, Mr. S. Jepson, Editor of "The Illustrated Weekly of India" will deliver a public lecture on "Beauty spots round about Bombay" at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), at the New Era School, Gowalia Tank.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.  
"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 26th September last was 419: of these 293 were males and 126 females".

UNIVERSAL ARTS LEAGUE.  
A public lecture has been arranged at the New Era School, Hughes Road, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)  
Mr. S. Jepson, the editor of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" will speak on "Beauty Spots Round About Bombay".

KHADI BHANDAR  
The Secretary of the A. I. S. A. writes:—  
The Khadi Bhandar 396, Kalbadevi Road, will remain open to-day (Monday) and also on Monday the 12th inst. on account of Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations. Khadi Hundi will be cooked at Maharashtra Charkha Sangh Bhandar, Dadar.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.  
Under the auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association, South Indian Association, Mysore Assn., Matunga Gujarathi Seva Mandal, and the various Housing Societies in Matunga, a public meeting will be held at the Lakshmi Nappu Hall, Matunga, on Monday the 5th instant, at 9 p.m. to protest against the cancellation of certain local trains halting at Matunga and to concert measures to bring about an improvement in the service to suit the growing needs of the locality.

A. I. STENOGRAPHERS' CHAMPIONSHIP TEST  
Under the auspices of the All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, the above test at 180 words per minute will be held at different centres in India on 22nd November, 1936.

The test at Bombay centre will be held at Dadar under the supervision of a committee consisting of Mr. M. V. Dande, Mr. R. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, Miss Meenabai Gupta, and Mr. R. D. Sule (Representative of the Calcutta Institute).  
Last date of admission is 31st October, 1936. For particulars, write to Mr. R. D. Sule, Lower Chendani, Thana.

## GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

### B. P. C. C.'s Programme

To-Day (Monday):—6-30 p.m. (S. T.)—Public Meeting at the People's Jinnah Hall, Sjt. P. R. Lela will speak on "The Champion of the Underdog". Sjt. J. K. Mehta will preside.

To-Morrow (Tuesday):—9 p.m. (S. T.)—"Harijan Mela" at the People's Jinnah Hall by Rohidas Balmtra Mela.

Wednesday (Oct. 7th):—6-30 p.m. (S. T.)—Lecture, at the People's Jinnah Hall, by Sjt. B. G. Kher.

### Refresher Course In Obstetrics & Gynaecology

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecology Society, writes:—  
The Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society will conduct at Bombay a Refresher Course in Obstetric and Gynaecology from 4th November, 1936 to 10th November, 1936, both days inclusive, for the benefit of the registered medical practitioners of Bombay Presidency. Dwell Railway connections will be available at that time. The course is free except for a small Registration fee of Rs. 2. Practitioners intending to attend the course should register their names with the Secretaries of the Society, Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, by remitting the registration fee by the 15th October, 1936. Members of the Bombay Obstetric Society are exempted from the registration fee but they are required to register their names. The course will consist of lectures, bedside clinics, demonstrations in operations, physico-chemical therapy, diagnostic methods and tests in obstetric and Gynaecology and in ante-natal care, infant welfare etc. Detailed programme will be sent to the practitioners who register their names for the course.

### CHARKHA COMPETITION IN 'C' WARD

The Secretary of the 'C' Ward Congress writes:—  
"Under the auspices of the Bhulshwar District Congress Committee, a Charkha Competition will be held for ladies and gentlemen on Sunday October 11, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Bullion Exchange Hall, Zaveri Bazaar. Those who desire to take part in the competition are requested to enlist their names at the Committee office. Competitors shall have to bring their own Charkha. Only 'cotton' will be supplied free of charge. Prizes of Rs. 5, 3 and 2 will be awarded to the first three.

### BIRTH CONTROL FILMS.

Under the auspices of the Family Hygiene Society there will be a cinema show on the Technique of Birth Control on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 7 p.m. at the office of the Society, Kodak House, Hornby Road. Admission strictly restricted to members of the Society and Medical and Nursing professionals.

### DR. CHINIWALA'S SERIES ON NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroz S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LIMITED

(From A Correspondent)  
The tenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Society was held on Wednesday last, in the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Hall, Ballard Estate, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.  
The Chairman in moving the adoption of the Report for 1935-36 together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account as certified by the auditors, impressed on the members that the object of the Society was to encourage thrift and not to enable them to get into debt more easily.  
The dividend was maintained at 6 per cent. per annum.

### BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Prof. C. N. Vakil will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m. off. The New Change in the World Monetary System" (The devaluation of the Franc). Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside.

## DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

### RESULTS OF INCORPORATED SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION EXAMS.

The following students from the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, who appeared in the Incorporated Secretaries' Association Examination in June last, have been declared successful. The Final Examination is made up of seven subjects, viz. (1) Secretarial Practice and Methods and Machinery of Business, (2) Law and Conduct of and Procedure at Meetings, (3) Accountancy including Income Tax, Law and Practice, (4) Mercantile Law, (5) Economics, (6) Banking, Exchange, and (7) Company Law.

The following students are declared successful in the Final Examination:—  
(1) Mr. K. K. Chhugani. (2) Mr. E. M. D'Souza. (3) Mr. Anantha S. Prabhu and (4) Mr. D. L. Varia.

The following students have passed in the subjects undernoted in the Final Examination of the Association:—  
Secretarial Practice and Methods and Machinery of Business:—(1) Anantha S. Prabhu, (2) D. L. Varia, (3) Miss G. J. Bamboat, (4) A. R. Cassum, (5) S. S. Manerikar, (6) B. N. B. Reddi, (7) A. L. B. Rego, and (8) R. A. Singh.

Law and Conduct of and Procedure at Meetings and Proceedings:—(1) Anantha S. Prabhu, (2) D. L. Varia, (3) Miss G. J. Bamboat, (4) A. R. Cassum, (5) S. S. Manerikar, (6) B. N. B. Reddi, (7) A. L. B. Rego, and (8) R. A. Singh.

Accountancy Including Income Tax, Law and Practice:—(1) K. K. Chhugani, (2) Anantha S. Prabhu, (3) E. M. D'Souza, (4) D. L. Varia, and (5) A. R. Cassum.

Mercantile Law:—(1) Anantha S. Prabhu, (2) D. L. Varia, (3) Miss G. J. Bamboat, (4) A. R. Cassum, (5) S. S. Manerikar, (6) B. N. B. Reddi, (7) A. L. B. Rego, and (8) R. A. Singh.

Economics:—(1) Anantha S. Prabhu, (2) D. L. Varia, (3) Miss G. J. Bamboat, (4) A. R. Cassum, (5) S. S. Manerikar, (6) B. N. B. Reddi, (7) A. L. B. Rego, and (8) R. A. Singh.

Banking and Exchange:—(1) Anantha S. Prabhu, (2) D. L. Varia, (3) Miss G. J. Bamboat, (4) A. R. Cassum, (5) S. S. Manerikar, (6) B. N. B. Reddi, (7) A. L. B. Rego, and (8) R. A. Singh.

Company Law:—(1) Anantha S. Prabhu, (2) D. L. Varia, (3) A. R. Cassum, (4) S. S. Manerikar, (5) B. N. B. Reddi, (6) A. L. B. Rego, and (7) R. A. Singh.

The Intermediate (or the First Year's Examination) Examination is made up of seven subjects, viz. (1) Company Secretarial Practice, (2) English Composition, Correspondence and Precise Writing, (3) Book-keeping and Accountancy, (4) Mercantile Law, (5) Economics, (6) Commercial Arithmetic, and (7) Company Law.

The following students are declared successful in the Intermediate Examination of the Association, having completed all the seven subjects:—  
(1) J. H. Dalal, (2) J. M. Karal, (3) J. D. Master, (4) R. M. Shah, (5) S. K. Shah and (6) S. T. Shah.

The following students have passed in the subjects undernoted in the Intermediate Examination:—  
Company Law:—(1) J. H. Dalal, (2) J. M. Karal, (3) J. D. Master, (4) S. K. Shah, (5) S. N. Bharucha, (6) M. F. Daruwalla, (7) V. H. Kothari, (8) K. R. Motram, (9) J. M. Purohit, (10) K. C. Sett, (11) F. P. Tavaria.

Commercial Arithmetic:—(1) J. H. Dalal, (2) J. M. Karal, (3) J. D. Master, (4) S. K. Shah, (5) S. N. Bharucha, (6) M. F. Daruwalla, (7) V. H. Kothari, (8) K. R. Motram, (9) J. M. Purohit, (10) K. C. Sett, (11) F. P. Tavaria.

English Composition, Correspondence and Precise Writing:—(1) J. H. Dalal, (2) J. M. Karal, (3) J. D. Master, (4) S. K. Shah, (5) S. N. Bharucha, (6) M. F. Daruwalla, (7) V. H. Kothari, (8) K. R. Motram, (9) J. M. Purohit, (10) K. C. Sett, (11) F. P. Tavaria.

Book-keeping and Accountancy:—(1) J. H. Dalal, (2) J. M. Karal, (3) J. D. Master, (4) S. K. Shah, (5) S. N. Bharucha, (6) M. F. Daruwalla, (7) V. H. Kothari, (8) K. R. Motram, (9) J. M. Purohit, (10) K. C. Sett, (11) F. P. Tavaria.

Mercantile Law:—(1) J. H. Dalal, (2) J. M. Karal, (3) J. D. Master, (4) S. K. Shah, (5) S. N. Bharucha, (6) M. F. Daruwalla, (7) V. H. Kothari, (8) K. R. Motram, (9) J. M. Purohit, (10) K. C. Sett, (11) F. P. Tavaria.

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## KHAR EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PROGRESS

### (From A correspondent).

The second annual meeting of the Khar Education Society was held at the Sharada Mandir, Khar on the 27th September. The annual report showed a steady rise in the membership of the Society as also in the number of children attending the Society's primary school—Sharada Mandir. The Administrative Officer, Bandra School, visited the school and recorded his satisfaction at the working of the school and the school has been placed on the list of schools recognised and registered for grant.

The following office-bearers were elected: President: Mr. Mahdavi M. Bhatt; Vice-president: Mr. P. G. Shah; Treasurer: Mr. Shantilal Shah; Hon. Secretary: Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta with the following as members of the Managing Committee in addition to the office-bearers, viz. Mr. D. M. Daru, Mrs. Sarita Mehta, and Messrs. B. G. Amin, R. K. Vasi, C. M. Khandwala and Dr. M. B. Sarker.

The Society is in need of funds and will be grateful for donations from charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen which may be sent to the Secretary, 14th Road, Khar.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1936

## JAWAHARLAL ON HINDUSTANI

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's letter to Dr. Mahmud is a very material contribution to the solution of the language controversy which arose after the Nagpur session of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad. The Congress President apologises for the length of his letter. In view of the valuable lead he has given what we regret in fact is that his preoccupations precluded him from publishing his detailed views earlier. We share the President's regret that the question should have assumed a critical importance and we heartily deplore any attempt that has been made to question the sincerity and "bona-fides" of men like Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru. These attempts whether arising out of deliberate prejudice or exaggerated enthusiasm cannot be too highly condemned. But the controversy was natural and inevitable because of the proceedings of the Parishad and because of the unfortunate tendency among not a few of prominent Congressmen to carry on propaganda in favour of Hindustani as the National language in spite of the clear injunction of the Congress that the national language of the country should be Hindustani and not Hindi.

### Ground For Complaint

The crux of it was the phrase "Hindustani" (that is Hindi). Now it is perfectly true, as the President urges, that it was used to help South Indians who have their own serious and peculiar difficulties as regards the common national language and who, since "inevitably" their approach to Hindustani was to a large extent through Sanskrit which was a common link, "could vaguely think in terms of Hindi but the word Hindustani seemed much more foreign to

them." But the fact of "Urdu" having been excluded by emphasis on Hindi raised difficulties and the critics objected saying that if the Indian National Congress, the greatest, the all-embracing and most representative institution of the country, could officially and as long ago as 1920, accept "Hindustani," as meaning a combination of Hindi and Urdu, as the National language of India, there was no reason why a much lesser body should have done otherwise and sixteen years after the Congress compromise. It is only fair to the critics—we are not thinking of the ungenerous and malicious—to recognise the fact that insistence during the Parishad on Hindi gave grounds for criticism and complaint.

### Duty Of Sahitya Parishad

We agree with the President that the question of the National language is not an urgent issue. But, as he himself suggests, it is of fundamental importance in our national development. And although "the real standardisation of language will only come when there is mass education on behalf of the State," progress, however, gradual, is continuous from day to day towards standardisation and, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that Urdu and Hindi should not only not be allowed to drift apart but they should also definitely be pressed jointly into the service of the common language. It is this aspect of the question which lends urgent justification to the very full and constructive explanation of the President. And we earnestly hope the organisers of the Sahitya Parishad will give due and responsive thought to it.

## The Indian Peasant

While the condition of the peasantry in India has come to attract wide-spread attention once again, an account of the origin and the development of the system of peasant tenure of land in this country will not fail to prove interesting. The land revenue policy of Government in India is intimately bound up with the history of land tenures and the whole problem was ably and exhaustively dealt with by Romesh Chandra Dutt forty years ago and Lord Curzon felt called upon to defend Government's position against the mastery and persistent criticism levelled at it by the exponents of public thought and feeling. The position of the tiller of the soil vis-à-vis the Zamindar as the rent collector and the State as the tax collector in the different parts of India, has far from improved and the economic depression of the past few years has rendered it extremely difficult. Mr. Brijkishore Bhargava's book "The Indian Peasant Proprietorship" By Brijkishore Bhargava—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Bombay, Price Rs. 6/4 is intended to review the history of the development of land tenures in this country from ancient times and to suggest remedies for the improvement of the lot of the tiller of the soil. The author has quoted relevant and reliable authorities to prove that Governments in India, both Hindu and Mahomedan, have never claimed the right of property in the lands of their subjects and have contented themselves only with receiving a share of agricultural produce for the maintenance of the administration. He repeats the story, related in detail, by such authors as Baden-Powell and others of the origin and the incidents of the Zamindari which sprang up in the different parts of India in the days of the decay of the Mughal Empire and on the advent of British rule. He insists that since land does not belong to the Zamindars, they are not entitled to receive rents for them, and the peasants, who were once owners of the land and have been reduced to the status of mere tenants, ought to be allowed to retain the bulk of what they produce by the sweat of their brows. The remedy suggested is that the Zamindars, the descendants of the old revenue farmers and collectors, should be made to revert to their proper position, being allowed to retain only a portion of the rent collections, the balance being distributed among the ryots. It is significant that the Agricultural Subcommittee of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the abolition of "rent-farmers." The author of the book says: "So long as the Zamindari system prevails in India, the peasant must be born hungry, must live hungry and die hungry." Charity tenures are not to be touched and grazing grounds and forest for fuel for the cultivator are to be thrown open without any charges. In short, the book is an appeal to Government "to give the peasants their birthright and proclaim Ryotwari Permanent Settlement in India with relief in land tax rates." The information collected and presented in the book with regard to the systems of land tenure and land revenue in the course of their evolution, particularly pertaining to some of the Indian States in northern India, is interesting. The measures of relief suggested in the book are intended to be applied in Indian States, principally the Zamindari. It is an opportune publication as it throws a flood of light on the agrarian situation in the country and is calculated to be helpful in the understanding and the solution of the land and tenancy problems which confront the country at the present moment.

## Our Leader And Our Comrade

A whole nation offered its tribute of gratitude and affection when Gandhiji's 68th Birthday was celebrated all over the country. At numerous meetings held in city, town and village congratulations were extended to him and expression given to the sentiments of love and admiration

which the people of India have for their beloved Leader. As the noblest son and servant of the motherland, who has proved his mettle by suffering and sacrifice, Gandhiji holds a unique position in the country. He is at once our leader and our comrade. He awakened a slumbering and dor-

## OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

### Little Entente Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PRAGUE, Sept. 23.

More than customary interest centred round the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania) Conference held last week at the Slovakian town Bratislava. This was indicated by the fact of various important papers in distant countries being represented at the Conference by special correspondents. The Bratislava Conference of the Little Entente received an added attention in the light of new currents at play in Europe, some of special significance to South-Eastern Europe, and also reflections of their impress on the structure of the Little Entente. In connection with the latter, there have appeared suggestions of an apathy on the part of Yugoslavia. The Bratislava conference has supplied a denial to such suggestions and affirmed that the three States keep well to the line of their alliance. The Conference which discussed a wide range of topics, adopted a number of important decisions. The decisions are seen as calculated to advance, by practical measures, the central aim of strengthening the contacts between the countries, to cover political, military and economic spheres, with the intention basically of presenting an united front on issues connected with security and foreign policy. The Conference emphasised the alliance of the Little Entente as a cornerstone of the foreign policy of the three States and resolved to adopt measures for better enabling co-operation in the military sphere and steps for extending economic contacts among them. To promote well the latter, the Bratislava Conference decided to open a permanent economic bureau with headquarters in Prague. The former Czechoslovak Minister in Vienna, Mr. Vaverchka, who had subsequently become the General Export Director of Bata Company has been selected to assume charge of the new office. Germany's military moves and eye on Eastern Europe, as well as new currents round the Mediterranean region, have no doubt exercised a strong influence on the proceedings of the Bratislava Conference. In the European Press much attention is paid to the move "to strengthen the economic contacts between the three States, which is viewed as fitted both to give a stability to their alliance and promote new trends of wider significance in the economic sphere. This is clear when it is noted that the share of the Little Entente, in which Czechoslovakia is the leading industrial factor, in world trade, comes almost to that of Japan. The factor, it may be stated here, is also of importance to India since Czechoslovakia functions as a significant buyer of Indian products and in recent period has been an expanding market for Indian products. Czechoslovakia's imports from India in the first seven months of this year amounted to 171 million Crowns against 154 million Crowns in the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of exports from Czechoslovakia to India for the same two periods being 40 and 47 million Crowns respectively. The increase in imports from India has not been supported by improvement in exports to India, a fact which there are indications to consider, is of closer care in certain concerned circles in Czechoslovakia. This is a matter demanding attention from India as well, so as to avoid unfavourable repercussions on India's export interests. Apart from the increase in imports from Czechoslovakia recently by certain lands figuring as India's competitors in the export of some categories of products, this is a fact of special significance, also in view of the improvement in closer contacts between the Little Entente States which will enhance Czechoslovakia's position as a re-exporter, and the economic revival in the country marked by rise in State revenue, railway returns and foreign trade.

The civil war in Spain, according to the Spanish Scene (Continued on Page 12)

mant nation, galvanised it into discipline activity and led it in a non-violent struggle against the world's greatest Imperialism. Through Swadeshi he gave self-confidence and freedom from economic slavery. His Harijan movement is directed towards breaking the shackles of age-old orthodoxy and releasing millions of our countrymen from the yoke of caste. He is the true apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity. Can India ever forget his services in the national cause? Mahatma Gandhi, however, is more than an all-India personality. His doctrines of non-violence and Satyagraha, have in them a message of hope for the whole world. And as we rejoice over having him in our midst. There are many in other countries, too, who will be sharing our rejoicing.

## Poverty & Unemployment

### Sir Phiroze Sethna's Panacea

By R. M. GOLE.

A Bombay Knight has dropped a tin can into the Council of State and much has been the noise made thereof. The tin can is worthless in itself and the noise too would have died unheard had it not been made in the august legislative Chamber where "representatives of landlords, capitalists and vested interests" sit and debate; and where a lie is not a lie but walks in the Parliamentary disguise of a "terminological inexactitude."

### Questions For Sir Pheroze

The contents of the tin can came out in the form of a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council the adoption of "well-considered measures, as early as possible, to relieve unemployment, particularly among the lower middle class and to reduce poverty and distress among the agricultural and labour population." This is to be done "to prevent the growth of Communist ideas advocated and propagated by the President of the Congress and others." If the resolution has any meaning then the knight's quarrel, it would seem, is not so much with unemployment and poverty as with a particular set of ideas propagated by the Congress and its President. It is too much to suggest that the Bombay knight accepts poverty and unemployment as the necessary evils of our present civilisation, for, as the resolution points out, they are merely to be "relieved," not completely eradicated. And is this our present civilisation the direct outcome of "the ancient culture, the ancient thought, the ancient traditions of this land" to save which from "an alien ideology" the Bombay knight has come out in the shining armour of the alien West in alien clothes, in an alien tongue, and with alien evidence?

### Wherein Lies Strength Of Congress

Let us examine his arguments and remedies in some detail. In the first part of the speech he deals exclusively with the menace

of Socialism-cum-Communism as preached by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Pointing to "the ominous portents on the political horizon" he goes on to say that the rise of Communism or Socialism is not new to this country. He then refers to the Socialist Group inside the Congress and admits that "the influence within the Congress and outside is steadily growing." What is the cause of the growing influence of this party? Is it just the fact that the people in the country are suffering from unemployment and poverty? We should think not, for the Bombay knight has referred to the late Dadabhai Nowroji who, more than two generations ago, pointed out the appalling poverty of the Indian masses. If then the poverty and the suffering are so old why is it that it is the comparatively new Socialist Party that is acquiring "growing influence" over these poor and suffering masses and why has the Liberal Party, say, equally conscious of the poverty of the people, failed to capture their allegiance? The two questions have only one answer. The Socialist Party and the Congress are going from strength to strength because they are bringing to the masses hopes of a better world and not empty platitudes; because they are out to eradicate the evil, root and branch, and not merely tinker with it "as early as possible" with the help of "well-considered measures." Their influence in the country is spreading because they are the only people who have made the cause of the masses their own; because they are the articulate exponents of the suppressed ideals of vast multitudes of people—peasants, workers, and the unemployed; and finally because they have suffered untold privations in the past and are prepared to suffer many more in times to come for the attainment of those ideals. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru knows wherein lies the real strength of the Party he leads and represents. As the Bombay knight aptly quotes him, "this strength must inevitably come from the active participation of the peasantry

and the workers." This must always be so because it is they who are the real victims of Imperialist domination and not those "representatives of landlords, capitalists and vested interests" who, from the heights of Simla, issue pretentious formulae to "relieve" unemployment and "reduce" poverty.

### Sethna's Future Society

In the glorious Indian society of the future as conceived by the knight, after adequate regard will have been paid to the ancient traditions and culture of this civilised land, poverty will not be removed altogether but reduced by human efforts; the extreme social and economic inequality will be removed; and the entire social relationship between class and class based on absolutely fair and equitable principles. But this is not all. In that glorious Indian Society of to-morrow, "every person who is willing to work and can fit into a job might be provided, whenever possible, with employment." After this splendid achievement everyone will be able "to eke out a reasonably comfortable existence." Not quite everyone we are afraid, for now can we imagine the great knight just "eking out" a comfortable existence? He and his like will disperse employment, whenever it is possible to do so and if people are willing to work and can fit into a job. Let us make no mistake about this. Employment will be provided only when it would be possible to do so and men will not be able to ask for suitable jobs but they will have to fit themselves into whatever jobs are available. One is reminded of the Chinese method of moulding beautiful feet with the help of iron shoes. Whatever be the horrors of Communism we are tempted to suggest that within the context of such a society as held before our gaze by the Bombay knight "individual liberty and initiative, sense of responsibility and incentive to improvement," fairness and equity

(Continued on Page 14)

## FRANKLY SPEAKING

### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

It is good news that the Spanish Government troops find themselves in a position to assume the offensive against Toledo and that they now possess plenty of aeroplanes. With good aerial strength which now is a decisive factor in wars and with speedy re-inforcement of experienced soldiers of 1932 and 1933 classes, which have been called up, we should not be altogether surprised if the tide turned in favour of the Government. But the difficulty is that the non-intervention is still being actively disorganised. The stream of supplies of money and munition by interested groups and countries to the insurgent remains continuous and unchecked. It flows in through Portugal where the reactionary Government is openly favouring and actively assisting the rebels who have their headquarters in Lisbon and make no secret of the fact because the Lisbon Government is only too happy to keep in touch with them. And yet, Portugal, is almost an economic colony of Britain. The question is: Why does Britain not exercise her influence over that country on behalf of ordinary international decency?

### "STEAM-ROLLER" IN PALESTINE

We are glad that the latest cables from Jerusalem strengthen the hope of the calling off of the strike. Whether the report about "traditional jealousies" between King Ibn Saud and King Ghazi jeopardising negotiations is deliberately tendentious or not, "the optimistic spirit" prevailing in Arab circles is welcome. And we hope the Arab Kings' appeal will take into full consideration the amendment of the High Committee with a view to its being acceptable to the Arabs. But if proclamation of Martial Law has been held in abeyance what, in the name of civil administration, is the meaning of "the steam-roller methods whereby General Dill is suppressing disturbances" and what are the details? Reuter has naturally not supplied them. Or are these details also to be "suppressed?"

### SIGNIFICANCE OF "PRESUMPTION"

Anyone who has followed the course of the Ambarnath strike cannot but sympathise with the workers who have stuck to their

legitimate demands despite great hardships and remained remarkably peaceful in face of the intensely provocative attitude of the millowners and the local officials. We are glad, therefore, that the Ambarnath Strike Day was duly observed in the city and a meeting of workers and other citizens held to express sympathy with the strikers' cause. In this connection we fall to find in the Home Member's amazing statement in the Council any justification for the treatment meted out to Mr. Parulekar. He could only repeat the bureaucratic excuse that "some of the crowd were presumably prepared to obstruct Mr. Parulekar's removal" and hence he had to be handcuffed and many members of the crowd arrested. The "presumption," in absence of any definite evidence, cannot but strike one as a hopelessly crude after-thought—and a very eloquent commentary on official impartiality as between labour and capital. It is amazing that the Home Member did not even express regret that a public worker like Mr. Parulekar was subjected to this unwarranted and humiliating treatment. We trust the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, if they care for public decency, will immediately take steps to censure the official attitude as betrayed by the Home Member's statement.

### JHABUA DAY.

The observance of the Jhabua Day on Sunday clearly indicates the great indignation which has been caused in the public mind by the present situation in that State. The hunger-strike recently entered into by certain undertrial prisoners due to the denial of ordinary facilities for their defence and to the otherwise harsh treatment meted out to them has focused public attention upon the various grievances of the subjects. The refusal of the authorities, even to allow the representatives of the All-India States Peoples' Conference to interview the undertrial prisoners concerned has only aggravated the existing uneasiness and anxiety. The situation is particularly deplorable considering that the present administration of the State is in the hands of the Political Department of the Government of India. The meeting held in Bom-

bay in connection with the day passed a resolution appealing to the Paramount Power to intervene in the matter, and it is the bounden duty of the latter to investigate thoroughly into the present state of affairs, and to take all the necessary steps for ending the prevailing crisis.

### FAMINE RELIEF GRANT.

The grant of seven and a half lakhs made by the Bombay Legislative Council for loans to agriculturists can hardly be called generous. In fact we doubt whether it will prove at all adequate considering the widespread distress throughout the presidency. In this connection, the decision of Government to advance a loan of two and a half lakhs to the Thakore of Amrod appears to us singularly invidious considering that every ple available ought to go to the relief of the famine-stricken people in the various districts. By no stretch of fancy, can this advance be characterised as "indirectly helping the tenants of the Thakore," as the Government spokesman would have us believe. It is evident from the half-hearted manner in which the Government are moving in this matter, that a large burden of famine relief will have to be borne by non-official agencies, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the public will do its duty by contributing generously to the Mayor's Relief Fund.

### "Brazil's Tragedy"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—From his letter which appears in your to-day's issue, it seems to me, that your anonymous correspondent "Romanuscvivis" is unnecessarily dragging into the discussion both Theosophy and the P.E.N. Club. It is true that in my first letter I took exception to the phrase "theosophically ecstatic" in reference to Mlle. Camacho and Mme. Wadia. I still take exception to the phrase, but I now recognise that "Romanuscvivis" is very imperfectly acquainted with the philosophy of Theosophy and with the history of the Theosophical Movement of 1875. On both these subjects, however, he can enlighten himself if he thinks it worth while to take the trouble, but it does not seem to me to be a matter for (Continued on page 13).



### WITHOUT COMMENT—

"No great importance need be attached to the report that a motion demanding India's resignation from the League of Nations is likely to be proposed and carried in the Legislative Assembly that is just beginning."

—"Spectator" (London).

Proposing the toast of the South African Delegation at a lunch given by him Sir Maneckji Dadabhai, President of Council of State, said they could not have come across a more representative gathering anywhere in India than was assembled there.

At this the members of the Upper Chamber present blushed. Or didn't they?

Mr. Hofmeyr assured his hearers that the bonds which united India with South Africa would be strengthened in the years that lay ahead.

He chose rather an unfortunate expression. Had he in mind the bonds forged for the Indian settlers in his country?

Mr. Chamberlain regards the British air force as "the most formidable deterrent to war that could be devised."

Similar sentiments about their respective Air Forces, it will be recalled, have been expressed by the politicians of Germany, France, Italy, Russia and the United States.

What is required now is a concerted action on the part of them all to prove it—provided, of course, someone does survive their vindication of truth.

"Deterrent to war," incidentally, has an ugly and horrible resemblance with that other great and patriotic British slogan: "War to end all wars."

According to a London cable, General Franco has given an assurance to the British Government that the "status quo of Morocco will be maintained and that no other Powers have been promised basis in that country. It is unlikely, however, that he has forwarded a copy of this communication to his Moroccan or any other allies.

"By the way, why should non-interventionist Great Britain require an assurance about the 'status quo' being maintained in Morocco?" asked our Junior Colleague forgetting—silly youngster—the Mediterranean, Italy etc.

It is understood that Larwood is one of the two English cricketers who are coming to India to coach Indian players.

The suggestion that some of the Simla bureaucrats propose to take advantage of the English bowlers' presence in India by having a few lessons in body-line bowling is entirely without foundation. They feel quite confident of their prowess without his coaching.

### TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Contributed By Our Junior Colleague)

(1) The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram did not receive his players at the Mole or meet them at the Hotel because he is observing a period of silence, devoting all his time to prayers.

(2) At a conference of certain ruling princes held recently in Delhi it was resolved to grant democratic self-government to State subjects, to reduce the princely budgets and to get rid of the tutelage of the Political Department.

Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande, the celebrated musician and author of several Hindustani music treatises, died at Karachi on.....

—"Modern Review." We have long been suffering from a weird hallucination that Karachi was fast swallowing Bombay.

Rare Treasure. "You haven't said a word for twenty minutes!" he exclaimed. "Well," said she, "I didn't have anything to say." "Don't you ever say anything when you have nothing to say?" "No." "Then will you marry me?"



# Sir Sikandar's Surprise For Cricket Board

## Vallabhbhai Exposes Govindanand's Tactics

### Discipline Needs That Such Men Are Not Selected On Congress Ticket From Any Constituency

(From Our Correspondent)  
SIMLA, Oct. 3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, Congress Central Parliamentary Committee, has issued the following statement:  
"The correspondence between Swami Govindanand and the Sind Congress Committee that has been received by the Central Committee on the subject left us no room for doubt that Swami was over anxious to find a seat for himself in the Provincial Legislature and for that purpose he filed his application with the necessary pledge for his nomination on the Congress ticket but as soon as he found that his chances for selection were poor, he tried to force the hands of the Committee. Ignoring the vital condition of his pledge, he threatened to join another Party in case he was not forthwith selected and did actually negotiate with the leader of the Independent Party for securing authority to form such a party in Sind. He also got it published in the Press that he had joined the other Party."

**EPISODE OF APOLOGY**  
When he found that these tactics did not succeed, he submitted an unconditional written apology to the Committee for his conduct, but some of the members of the Committee did not accept it as sincere and were not willing to accept it. Swami Govindanand then begged the Committee to accept his apology and gave an assurance and undertaking as to his future conduct.

After this the Committee decided to dispose of this unpleasant question by drawing lots. In spite of the protest of his rival candidate and recommendation of the selection soon after this recommendation was made. The President of the Sind Committee found that Swami Govindanand had knowingly misled the Committee and was guilty of prevarication and informed him accordingly.

**CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISION**  
The Central Parliamentary Committee under these circumstances decided to reject recommendation of the Sind Committee and came to the conclusion that Swami Govindanand was not a fit candidate to be selected as a Congress candidate from any constituency. The Central Committee has full authority and ample material to do so. Swami Govindanand has referred to my letter but as the same reached him after his apology and undertaking, it could not have influenced his attitude.

**NEED OF DISCIPLINE**  
The example thus, Swami Govindanand had set up before the public was such that in the opinion of the Committee a quick and firm decision was necessary as delay or laxity in matter was likely to encourage a spirit of indiscipline and insubordination in Congress ranks, which the Congress cannot possibly countenance or tolerate. The Central Committee has full authority and ample material to declare him as a person not fit to be selected on Congress ticket from any constituency. Resignation of Swami Govindanand from Congress had under the circumstances mentioned above relieved the Sind Committee from the unpleasant task of taking immediate step of expelling him from the Congress.

As to his complaint against other nominations of the Sind Parliamentary Committee the Central Committee has received a complaint or communication from any quarters and these recommendations were made unanimously by the Committee of which Swami Govindanand himself was a member.

## S. O. S. TO MAHATMA

His Disqualification Will Sound Deathknell Of Congress In Sind, Says Govindanand

KARACHI (By Mail). Gov gave him the Congress ticket but he had been jockeyed off it, declares Swami Govindanand in the course of a statement to

the press regarding his recent disqualification from standing from any Congress constituency for the forthcoming elections. This ticket, he says, was awarded to him by the Sind Congress Parliamentary Committee's unanimous vote after appeals in the name of unity and peace in Sind Congress ranks had been made.

**HIS EXPLANATION**  
In order to safeguard and uphold the Congress honour he decided to organise his separate party which was to put up real patriots and who were sure to defeat non-Congress candidates. But appeals made to him not to cause split, went home to him and he, who loved Swaraj and Congress above his little self, made a complete surrender and agreed to come back to the Congress, without making any bargain.

The Committee by lottery gave him ticket. The result of lots was confirmed by its unanimous resolution. The ticket was given to him after the Committee knew of his move. It is, therefore, wrong on the Central Parliamentary Committee's part to cancel his ticket disqualify him on the ground of his conduct in this matter. The Central Committee had condemned him without even hearing him.

**AND HIS CHARGE**  
Under the circumstances he had no alternative but to bid adieu to the Congress, whom he had loyally and heroically served for over thirty years of which about half had been spent in jail. By this decision they had sounded the deathknell Congress movement in Sind.

The Swami proceeds to state that leading Congressmen and the entire public are with him. He thanks them for their sympathy and solace. He is India's soldier of Swaraj and will remain and die one.

The Swami concludes appealing to all lovers of justice to espouse his cause. He has no desire to appeal to the Working Committee but expects that they will do justice of their own accord.

The Swami has sent full facts to Mahatma Gandhi. He states he is not anxious to get back the Congress ticket but surely he holds his honour dear and is issuing the statement to bring to light the wrong done to him.

## GOVINDANAND'S CHARGE REFUTED

Sind P. C. C. Parliamentary Committee On Swami's Contradictory Statements

KARACHI (By Mail). The Secretary of the Sind Congress Parliamentary Committee in the course of a Press Note replying to Swami Govindanand's statement on his recent disqualification by the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee for candidature on Congress ticket, says that the Swami's statement makes very painful reading. The Note refutes the allegation of "breach of promise" and attempt to disqualify him after he had been persuaded by the Congress to disarm himself.

Explaining the Congress position the Secretary says that the three statements issued by the Swami dated 20th, 22nd and 29th contradict each other. In his statement of 22nd the Swami admits that his move for the formation in Sind of the Congress Nationalist Party was wrong and un-Congressmanlike and in clear breach of the pledge he had signed. That the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee felt constrained not to condone such tactics simply because Swami Govindanand had, to use his own words, completely and unreservedly "surrendered" to the Sind Congress Parliamentary Committee, is now being called by him a sudden " volte face " and disqualification after having been persuaded to disarm. Wherein consists the suddenness and where is the " volte face " asks the Note.

The Secretary concludes with an expression of regret at the pressing need that the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee felt to take such disciplinary action, but even more deeply must every well-wisher of the Congress

## TROTSKY'S NEXT ABODE

Workers' Party Of Marxist Unity Invites Him To Spain

LONDON, (By Air Mail). M. Leon Trotsky, now living under close surveillance in Norway, may go to Spain. The Workers' Party of Marxist Unity in Spain which is affiliated to the International Bureau for Revolutionary Socialist Unity has adopted a resolution condemning the execution of the 16 prisoners following the Moscow trial and urging that an investigation should be made by the International Working Class movement.

Meanwhile it urges that M. Trotsky should be offered a refuge in Catalonia under the revolutionary protection of the working class. In making this declaration the Spanish Workers' Party says that revolutionary honesty demands it, although there are differences between the Party and Trotsky.—United Press.

## FOR REPUBLICAN GOVT. IN FRENCH INDIA

New Party Formed In Pondicherry

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 3. For the first time in the annals of French India Political history, a new party with a new and definite programme has been formed in this place. The party is called 'Partie Franco-Indienne' (Franco-Indian Party) and it consists of influential people of five French Indian settlers.

In explaining the programme of work of the new party, Mr. Joseph David, President of the Committee, says:—"Our Political ideal in French India is to attain all rights and privileges enjoyed by the Frenchmen in the Republic Government of France. If it is not possible to realise that status at once, our party will at least strive to carry on a continuous campaign to achieve this goal within the shortest time possible through constructive and constitutional channels."

## He Breathed Life Into Dead Bones Of Nation

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA WHO MADE INDIANS CONSCIOUS OF SWADESHI AND SWARAJ

Power-Mad Satraps Of World Will Have To Own Non-Violence As Only Solution To Peace

That Gandhiji was the unique leader of India who had given message of Non-Violence to the world and that ultimately the power-mad Satraps like Hitler and Mussolini would only look to him after bitter disillusionment, and his message alone would contribute to world peace, were the views voiced by speakers at a meeting held in C Ward at Tam-bakanta to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on Sunday night.

Speakers stressed the need of following, in right earnest, Mahatma's Constructive Programme.

The meeting was presided over by Sjt. Nandadas T. Master. Mr. Master said that Gandhiji by his unrivalled qualities of leadership had become a world-figure. Through his principles Non-Violence and Truth he had laid a true foundation for the achievement of Swaraj.

His contribution towards the Khadi, Communal and Harijan problems was very great. Through his great 'Sadhana' he had led forward Indians towards Independence, and they would only progress further by keeping in view his programme.

Syt. Ganpatil Shanker Desai said that Gandhiji was a Karmavir. His greatness lay in his simplicity. His devotion to the cause of Daridranarayan made him a 'Major Sevak'. It was a pity that adorable as Gandhiji was, they did not follow him to the extent that they should do. He appealed to all to buy

## Unable To Serve Inquiry

Punjab Appointment Cited As Excuse For Refusal

LAHORE, Oct. 4. It is understood that in view of his appointment as Revenue Member, Punjab Government, which takes effect on October 20, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan has expressed his inability to serve on the Cricket Enquiry Committee now sitting in Bombay.

Both the President of the Cricket Control Board and the Chairman of the Enquiry Committee have been informed accordingly.—A. P.

## HARVEST FESTIVAL IN GERMANY

Arms Parade & Parachute Jumping To Accompany Ceremony

(SPECIAL CABLE)  
BERLIN, Oct. 3. Germany, during the week-end, will simultaneously hold giant celebrations of a satisfactory harvest and will consider the impending shortage of various foodstuffs in the coming winter.

Half million people are assembling on Sunday at Bueckeburg, Central Germany, for the Harvest Thanksgiving Ceremony, at which the proceedings will include a speech by Herr Hitler, a military show, a parade of 200 tanks, heavy artillery and hundreds of Machine-guns and Parachute Jumping by members of the Air Force.

Bands will play and peasant dances will help to pass the time till the Fuhrer arrives when the Saar Peasants will present him a harvest wreath. Meanwhile, the Press is opening a big publicity campaign preaching food economy. It is pointed out that Germany is producing only about fifty per cent. of her butter requirements and needs more eggs, bread, sugar, and potatoes.

**"Der Angriff" attacks Sunday Joint, and assures housewives that it is far healthier not to eat too much and utters a blunt warning by saying that the nation, looking into its larder, must make believe what it finds there. cannot be sure we will be able to make up for the lack of fats and fodder.**

## WEEK-END CRICKET IN CITY

Amarnath And Hindlekar Play In Match Against Hindus v. Bombay Cricketers

Large crowds witnessed the week-end cricket and the two-day match at the Hindu Gymkhana where L. Amernath and D. D. Hindlekar participated in the game.

At the Hindu Gymkhana, their team were ranged against the Bombay cricketers during the week-end.

Amernath, Gharat and Diverkar played up 45, 71, and 61, respectively, for the Hindu Gymkhana in the first innings which was concluded at 296.

Hindlekar did excellent work behind the wickets, Pardehshi taking 4 wickets at a cost of 48 runs.

The Bombay Cricketers replied with 195 in their first innings. Amernath taking 3 for 51, Diverkar 2 for 22 and Bhagwandas 4 for 51. Thus the Hindu Gymkhana won the match on the first innings score.

In their 2nd innings the Hindu Gymkhana made 66 for 1 wicket at the close of the play. Amernath making 49.

**SCORES:**  
HINDU GYM. "A" 1ST INNINGS.  
G. L. Patil c Hindlekar b Gharat 31, Bhagwandas M. C. & b W. S. Kothare 10, L. Amernath c Hindlekar b W. S. Kothare 45, R. Gharat run out 71, P. J. Chury 1 b.w. b K.G. Pardehshi 1, K.N. Diverkar c Hindlekar b Pardehshi 61, B. R. Patel c Hindlekar b Gharat 35, V. R. Chonkar 1 b.w. b K.G. Pardehshi 17, A. D. Mundye c Ambre, b K. G. Pardehshi 10, P. Vithal b Gharat 2, C. N. Dalal, not out, 0. Extras 13. Total 296.

**2ND INNINGS.**  
C. Sarang, b Wadkar 49, not out 13. Extras 4. Total for 1 wkt. 66.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS.**  
S. R. Gadambe 0, 69; W. S. Kothare 2, 64; G. B. Gharat 3, 61; R. R. Wadkar 0, 31; K. G. Pardehshi 4, 28.

**BOMBAY CRICKETERS 1ST INNINGS.**  
D. D. Hindlekar 1 b.w. b K. N. Diverkar 28, R. S. Mahajan 1 b.w. (n), b Bhagwandas 4, S. K. Pawaskar 1 b.w. (n), b Bhagwandas 0, R. R. Sarang b Amernath 8, M. N. Ambre b Bhagwandas 11, S. R. Gadambe c Chury b Diverkar 23, R. Wadkar b A. D. Mundye 17, K. G. Pardehshi 1 b.w. b Amernath 27, W. S. Kothare c Vithal b Bhagwandas 34, M. Dhumatkar, not out 34, G. B. Gharat b Amernath 2, Extras 7. Total 195.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS.**  
L. Amernath 3, 51; Bhagwandas 4, 51; K. N. Diverkar 2, 22; B. R. Patel 0, 11; C. N. Dalal 0, 14; A. Mundye 1, 29; R. J. Gharat 0, 7.

**PARSI GYM. V. POONA PARSI GYM.**

At the Parsi Gymkhana the Poona Parsi Gymkhana were the visitors on Sunday.

The visitors were skittled out for 104. Havewala, Dhondy, and Manekshana doing good work with the ball.

The Parsi Gymkhana won the match having piled up a huge total of 246. F. L. Kapadia retired after registering his century and Spencer scored 76.

**SCORES:**  
POONA PARSI GYM. 1ST INNINGS.  
S. A. Irani 100, G. Havewala 0, S. A. Jal bid, G. Havewala 9, P. Kail

gave them messages and set up ideals.

Lokmanaya Tilak had given them the 'mantra' of 'Swatantrya' (Independence) and Gandhiji had shown them the way towards achieving it, as he set an example in the 'Dandi March'.

Mahatma Gandhi had given them the message of Khadi, Harijans, and Village-Uplift, a National Language, a National Flag, Collective Sacrifice, and, through all these, the Principle of Unity towards a United Nationhood.

**HIS NOBLE INSPIRATION.**  
Through his example, he had inspired a band of selfless workers. What was there without him?—a void! He was embodiment of India. He followed Gita, and spurned petty ambitions and worldly lucre, but he always did his duty.

He agreed with the view often expressed that his was the only contribution towards peace—Shanti. He was fortunately amidst them, and they should be rightly proud of him and follow him unstintingly. Let him live long, should be our fervent prayer, the speaker concluded.

Mr. Hatim Durrar after paying a tribute to Gandhiji said that there were 'isms' and 'isms', and only Gandhism would finally succeed.

Concluding the speaker said:—"That Gandhiji alone would lead them to Swaraj. With a musical eulogy in Hindi by a Pandit from Benares, the meeting came to a close.

## "Democrats" To Answer Aney's Charge

At the meeting of the Parliamentary Board of the Democratic Swaraj Party which met under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar at the Sirdar Griha, Bombay, on Sunday, the manifesto of the Party was discussed, at length, and approved with some alterations.

Mr. Bhopatkar who left for Poona the same evening, will issue the manifesto with "minor alterations, in the light of the discussion, within a couple of days.

Interviewed by our representative, he said that the demands of the Sanatanists had not been incorporated, as such, in the manifesto, and the statements of Mr. M. S. Aney, regarding the Democratic Swaraj Party would be fully discussed at the Conference of the Party to be held during the first week of the next month.

A Sanatanist leader told our representative that the alignment of his followers with the Democratic Swaraj Party was on the express understanding that the Party would not interfere in the future legislatures in matters of social and religious reform.

The D. S. Party has bound itself by such a resolution after the resurrection of the Party and when the Sanatanists gave their support to it.

The Election Manifesto, of the Party has, it is understood, a "fundamental-rights-clause," generally on the lines of the Karachi Resolution, of the Indian National Congress. The attitude of the Party with the Communal Award will be the same in the Manifesto, as expressed frequently by the prominent members of the Party.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta put forward the fundamental demands of the Trade Unions and those demands, it is learnt, have been incorporated in the general make-up of the Election Manifesto.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.**

Earlier in the day the Executive Committee of the same party met in the same hall and adopted a resolution stating that the allegations made by Mr. M. S. Aney in the course of his letter of resignation to the Party had hurt the feelings of the D. S. Party. The Party, therefore, resolved, that a letter should be sent to him in reply to some of the statements contained in that letter.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh was in the Chair. It is understood the chairman at the outset said that he had learnt that Mr. N. C. Kelkar the Conference of the Party, when the whole question would be threshed out.

**DRAFT REPLY.**

In the meantime, the Party authorised Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and L. B. Bhopatkar to draft a suitable reply, repudiating the statements made by Mr. M. S. Aney, in the course of his letter of resignation.

Some of the members overtly gave expression to their opinion, outside the hall, and remarked that a hornet's nest would be raised on the topic at the next Conference.

**BHOPATKAR REPLACES ANEY.**

The other resolutions passed at the meeting are as follows: "This meeting appoints temporarily Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar as its President in the place of Mr. M. S. Aney."

"That Mr. Rajwade be appointed as Secretary of the Party as Mr. S. L. Kharandiker, one of the Secretaries of the Party has resigned."

"That Mr. Bhopatkar be authorised to call a Conference of the D. S. Party and to fix its place of venue."

Mr. Bamangaonkar having withdrawn his resignation at the time of the meeting, put forward the following resolution which was adopted by the Party:—

"That the Berar Branch of the D. S. Party be authorised to contest the elections independently or jointly with the local Congress Party in accordance with the local situation."

**AFFILIATION MOVE.**

It will be recalled that correspondence has been going on for some time past, between Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. Brijlal Blyani for the affiliation of the two parties, namely the Berar Congress Party and the Berar Branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party.

All the resolutions were passed without much discussion and "nem com."

Among those who were present at the meeting were: Messrs. Jettkar, Saptarsi, Bamangaonkar, L. B. Bhopatkar and Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay.

**NASIK TO BE VENUE?**

It is understood that the Conference will be held some time next month either at Nasik or at Poona, the place of venue having not yet been decided. But if the priority of invitation is taken into consideration, it is understood, the choice would fall on Nasik.

The Parliamentary Board of the Democratic Swaraj Party which met subsequently issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The Manifesto prepared by the Chairman of the Election Board of the D. S. Party was discussed and approved with some alterations. The Chairman is authorised to release it for publication after incorporating the alterations made therein. Secondly, the candidature of the following members of the Party for the constituencies mentioned against their names was adopted.

**LIST OF MEMBERS.**  
The further list of members for the remaining constituencies will be declared later on.

**FOR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:**  
(1) Mr. G. K. Phadke (Thana North).  
(2) Mr. Venkatesh Surve (Ratnagiri North).  
(3) Mr. R. V. Chiplunkar (Ratnagiri South).  
(4) Mr. C. N. Saptarsi (Ahmednagar North).  
(5) Mr. V. R. Kothari (Sholapur North-East).  
(6) Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City).  
(7) Mr. R. N. Mandlik (Kolaba District).

**FOR BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:**  
(1) Mr. N. D. Desorukhar (Thana, Nasik and Nagar Districts).  
(2) Mr. M. V. Virkar (Kolaba and Ratnagiri).

## LOCAL GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES

To Be Played Without Any Change

It is understood, in view of the cancellation of the foreign cricket tour to New Zealand, that all the fixtures in all the local Gymkhana would be played without any change.

**DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE**

SLEEPING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1936.

The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India. In R. A. (First) Examination, first class first with Distinction (or honours) and cent per cent passes. In Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), the best and largest results in India with two distinctions (or honours).

In D. Com. (A.M.C.) the largest number of passes in complete diplomas with five Distinctions (or Honours) and in Business Management Diplomas All successful candidates in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are Davar's College men.

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# Congress President On Hindi-Urdu Controversy Deplores Communalism And Provincialism In Discussions

## Urges National Freedom As The Only Way To Develop Culture And Literature

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1

"Languages and literatures and cultures flourish when people flourish and have freedom to develop their genius. To the starving and wretched and slaves what value has a superficial culture which does not reach them?" writes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a letter to Dr. Syed Mohammad, who has released it to the Press.

The letter deals with Hindi-Urdu question, wherein Pt. Nehru in a remarkable survey of the subject, points out in feeling terms the wrong channel into which "our country-men are drifting on this subject" and offers suggestions for a solution.

He draws attention to the Congress Constitution wherein it is clearly stated that language of the country and of the Congress is Hindustani and that both scripts Nagri and Urdu are to be officially recognised.

He is, however, of the opinion that the real standardisation of language will only come, when there is mass education on behalf of the State.

### FULL TEXT

The following is the full text of the letter:

"My Dear Mahmud,

I am glad you have drawn my attention to the controversy and agitation that has been going on for some time past over the Hindi-Urdu question. I had heard of this controversy, but owing to numerous other preoccupations, I could not pay much attention to it. Even now I am afraid, I am unable to get excited about it, and it seems to me to be an unreal affair in a world which is in torment and which has to face vast problems affecting the whole future of our country, of the millions who inhabit it, and of civilisation itself. I must conclude that those who are excited over this Hindi-Urdu affair have little conception of these larger and more vital problems. They seem to have lost sight of the wood, and concentrate their attention on a few odd trees.

### JAWAHAR'S WAY OF LOOKING AT IT

My own way of looking at our problems is very different. The vital factor in the world is the fierce tussle that is going on between progress and reaction. Everywhere we see this in different forms and guises in Spain, in Palestine and in India. What is happening in Spain to-day is probably of more consequence to the world, and even to India, than anything else. I am oppressed by it, as I am oppressed by the attempts to crush the Palestine Arabs. All these, as well as our freedom struggle in India, are parts of the same picture for me. And when I see this mighty picture, ever shifting and changing, many of the little things that worry us seem to be of less significance.

**NO CULTURE FOR SLAVES.**  
Coming to India, the vital factor is the problem of poverty and unemployment. All else is subsidiary to it, and can only be considered in relation to it. This is my way of looking at things, and I think it is the right way. But I find this perspective strangely lacking in most other people, especially in those who talk and write so much about Hindi and Urdu. Languages and literatures and cultures flourish when people flourish and have freedom to develop their genius. To the starving and the wretched and the slaves, what value has a superficial culture which does not reach them?

It is from this viewpoint that I would like our friends to view this question.

**ATMOSPHERE OF DISTRUST.**  
I have another difficulty. I find that many people are considering this question not dispassionately or in a scholarly spirit but with minds full of suspicion and prejudice. They are out to find fault, to impute motives, to cast aspersions, to smell conspiracies.

I understand that my good faith has been suspected in this matter. Indeed this was a reason why I hesitated to say anything, for if my good faith is questioned, what I say can count for little. But what people think of me in this connection is after all of relatively little moment. It sinks into insignificance when I consider that Gandhiji's bona fides has been attacked fiercely, and he has been accused of deep conspiracy to crush Urdu. This is an astounding fact to me, for, if there is anything I hold by, it is the absolute good faith and straightness of Gandhiji's in all matters. You know that I differ from him

in many things, and I have often given expression to my difference in outlook, but that has nothing to do with my belief in the tremendous sincerity of the man and of his enormous services to our cause. Curiously enough, he has done more, I think, than any one else to help in evolving the mentality for a common language in India. Both in the Congress and outside, the recognition that Hindustani must be the common linguistic link in India is largely the outcome of his efforts. And yet it is this man who is accused by petty people of the very thing which he has sought with all his might to avert.

### CONGRESS STAND.

However I shall not discuss personalities any further. The question we have to consider has nothing to do with individuals, except in so far as we have to understand the background of what is happening. First of all let us be clear as to what the Congress, that is to say Nationalist India, stand for. In our constitution, it is clearly stated that the language of the country and of the Congress is Hindustani. It is further stated that both the scripts, Nagri and Urdu, are to be officially recognised. Further, in the fundamental rights resolution of the Karachi Congress it is stated that "the culture, language and scripts of the minorities and of the different linguistic areas shall be protected."

Now this is as clear as it could be. The position thus is this. We think that the principal language of India, each of which is an ancient language, and has a considerable literature, should be encouraged in their various linguistic areas. These languages, as apart from Hindustani and its variations, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Assamese, Sindhi, etc. There is no question of any of these languages being supported by Hindustani. For a large area, however, in the north Hindustani, with its variations, holds sway. We have to try to standardise this Hindustani as far as we can for this northern area, and at the same time to make it a necessary second language for the rest of India, so as to make it the linguistic link which binds India together. There is no other possible language which can be link, and I think it is quite inevitable that Hindustani should develop in this direction. I am not against English or other foreign languages. I think a knowledge of foreign language is essential for us to keep in touch with the world and with modern thought. But that knowledge can never extend to large numbers of people in the country.

### FUTURE OF HINDUSTANI.

And thus Hindustani is going to be the national language of India. At the present moment, there are many variations of it. We talk usually in terms of Urdu and Hindi, thinking chiefly of the script and partly of the background of Persian or Sanskrit. But an even more vital difference is that between the city language and that of the rural areas. We seldom think of the rural areas in this connection, because all our public life derives inspiration from city folks. To some extent, this is bound to continue, and it is right that the higher cultural standard of the city should play an important part. But as education spreads in the rural areas,

this predominance of the city will not be so marked, and our language will undergo a considerable change. It may not remain so polished and so courtly but it will gain in vitality and power of expression.

The real standardization of language will only come when there is mass education on behalf of the State. Our effort to-day in this direction cannot carry us far except in so far as they create a certain atmosphere. There is another factor to be borne in mind. People often object to a certain growing tendency for the Hindi and Urdu versions to drift apart.

There is I think some tendency of this kind and some individuals help it. But the real reason for this, I think, has nothing to do with individual motives. It has a more fundamental basis.

### WHY THIS ALARM?

When we talk of the common simple language of the people which we would wish to encourage at the cost of the Persianised or Sanskritised language, what exactly do we mean? Every type knows that there is a world of difference between the language of Delhi and the language of Nagpur or of Behar. There is tremendous difference between the language of Lucknow City and the rural areas of Lucknow. What then is this simple common language of the people? Each one of us is apt to consider his own language or the language of his group the standard language and to be irritated when another variation of the language is used. Instead of being a little ashamed of his ignorance or of his limited knowledge, he seems to glory in the fact that he does not understand something.

But I want to point out something deeper. The simple common language of the people is always a limited language. Probably, it consists of about two thousand words. It is good enough for the day to day activities of ordinary life. But as soon as we begin to discuss any problem of life, political, cultural, economic, social, this simple language does not help us. We have to go outside its range to discover the requisite words and phrases to express uncommon ideas. Inevitably, the writer or the speaker has recourse to Persianised or Sanskritised words. Thus apparently the variations of the language drift apart. This is really a sign of vitality of the language, and we need not alarm ourselves about it. I am sure that after this first flush of separate growth, they will come nearer to each other, because they cannot help it. Circumstances are too strong for them, and a mass audience will demand both simplicity and uniformity. It is up to us to help in this process wherever we can and I think we can do something in that direction now. But we must not cast our efforts in objecting to this growth of the language, even though that growth may exhibit separatist tendencies. We want a rich and varied language drawing for its vitality from the classical languages as well as the modern language of the world. In the modern sense of the word, our languages are somewhat immature, and they have to develop before they can express modern ideas and fine shades of modern thought.

We must not try to stop the growth of the language, because of our limited knowledge. The real thing to be objected to is the tendency both in Hindi and Urdu for a certain courtly and elaborate method of expression which, though grandiloquent, has little vitality and can never reach the masses. If we think and speak and write in terms of the masses, inevitably our speech and writing will tend to simplicity and force. This is the way to check the extravagant conceits, as well as the separatist tendencies of Urdu and Hindi.

### QUESTION OF SCRIPT.

I do not say much about the script because that is a matter that is settled, so far as we are concerned. For Hindustani both the Nagari and the Urdu script must be encouraged and recognised everywhere. This is not merely a political compromise, as perhaps some people think, but a vital principle to encourage national growth. I would personally encourage every language and every script that exists, because I am convinced that real education can only be given to the growing child in the home language and script. I find it quite absurd when I learn that people want to suppress a language or script anywhere. That shows utter ignorance of national growth and the part that language plays in it. I remind you of how the Russians have solved this problem in their own vast and varied territories. They have encouraged every single local language, and they have even gone so far as to manufacture new script for certain nomadic languages which had no script so far. The result of this has been a wonderful growth of education all over the Soviet territories. I

would go so far as to permit the adopting, by the State schools, of the Tamil or any other language in any city in Northern India where a sufficient number of Tamil boys and girls require this. So also with all other languages and scripts. Our policy must not be to suppress any language or script, but to encourage it so far as we can. Applying this to Hindustani, it inevitably follows that we must encourage both the Nagari and the Urdu script all over the Hindustani speaking areas. To try to suppress any of them in any way is wrong and harmful. Further in the non-Hindustani speaking areas the State, I think, should undertake the teaching of either the Hindi script or the Urdu whereof a sufficient number of people demand it.

### WHY THIS COMMUNAL TINGE?

With this background in my thought, it astonishes and grieves me to find that in the Northwest Frontier Province, the Hindi script should be discouraged by the State. In your province of Behar, I understand that some people object to facilities being given to the Urdu script by the State. That seems to me an utterly wrong attitude. We must throw the way open to both these scripts everywhere and permit the use of either or both as the people choose.

It is curious how many things in our country take a communal tinge. Even the language question has become communal. And, for some mysterious reasons, Urdu is supposed to be the hall-mark of the Muslim. With all due deference, I am not prepared to admit this. I consider Urdu as my language which I have spoken from my childhood up. Unfortunately for myself, my education was such that I neither know Urdu nor Hindi properly. But that does not mean that Urdu owes to my language. I consider it, entirely from a linguistic point of view and not from a communal viewpoint. To talk about Hindu culture and Muslim culture in this connection is to talk beside the point.

### NO HOTCH-POTCH.

When we consider the question of a common language for India we must bear one important fact in mind,—that a common language cannot be hotch-potch of all the languages of India. We cannot create an artificial language like this and impose it in the whole of India. That will fail as Esperanto and Volapuk failed. The question as to what Hindustani cannot be determined by a reference to the non-Hindustani speaking areas of India, such as South India. We can only fix upon Hindustani by considering Northern India and by trying to evolve a common tongue out of the variations of Hindi and Urdu. Any attempt to influence this evolution by mixing up the consideration of other languages in India is doomed to failure.

Keeping this well in mind we can at the same time try to find the common words and links between this standardised Hindustani of the north and the other principal languages of India. This will be helpful in the study of Hindustani in other parts of India. I tried to point out the essential difference between these two methods of approach at Nagpur during the session of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad, but I am afraid I did not succeed in making myself clear. Many people there were far too full of other problems which seemed to me superficial.

### MAHATMA'S VIEW.

Apart from these remarks of mine at the Parishad at Nagpur, I did not say much else as far as I remember as I felt somewhat out of place in the gathering and out of touch with its various constituent elements. It was the first time that I had attended such a gathering. My chief interest in it was that it should develop links between the different literatures of India, so that common ideas might course through them and they should begin to look more and more to the masses of our people. I wanted our writers in the various languages to consider the many problems the European writers have to face to-day, and I hope that the Parishad would develop into some such association. But I found to my regret that discussions ranged round trivial matters, such as Hindi and Hindustani and odd words here and there. My own sympathy was for the use of the word Hindustani and I mentioned this, but I felt ill at ease when I found that this question so dominated everything else. That conference had a large number of people from South India representing the southern languages. They were suspicious of the attempts made on behalf of Hindustani to overshadow them. In spite of that suspicion, they came. Inevitably their approach to Hindustani was to a large extent through Sanskrit which was a common link. They could vaguely think in terms of Hindi, but the word Hindustani seemed much more foreign to them. This was, I believe, felt by Gandhiji, and he made it clear that he would like the southern writers to accept the word Hindustani, but they would require some further contacts with us before they would gladly do so. Therefore, he said, for the present the uncouth phrase "Hindi yani Hin-

dustani" be used. His intention was to win her, as far as he could, those reluctant and suspicious writers from the south and the west to the ideal of Hindustani as a common language for India, and he took the most feasible course that was open to him. But in doing so, he made it perfectly clear that he did not give in on any point of principle, for to him Hindi itself meant the use of both the scripts and both variations of the language. He made this clear subsequently, I am told, at the meeting of the Sahitya Sammelan.

Thus in considering this Nagpur Parishad, one must bear in mind that it was not a meeting of Hindi and Urdu writers from the Hindustani speaking areas, but a gathering in which people from the south and the West predominated and their view had to be considered and respected.

### LOOSE THINKING.

This letter has grown most terribly long, and I am afraid it is rather scrappy. I have dictated it in some haste, and I may not have expressed myself as clearly as I might have done. But it will, at any rate, give you some idea of how I feel in this matter. If you so desire it, I shall further elucidate any further aspect of this question. But one thing more, this talk of Muslim culture and Hindu culture in this connection astonishes me. It betrays an amazing ignorance of modern conditions and modern forces. Perhaps you have read what I have written in my autobiography on the subject. Previous to that I addressed a few questions to Sir Mohammad Iqbal on this subject of culture. I have yet had no answer to my questions, and I shall be glad if you or some one else will supply me with that answer. I feel that there is a tremendous amount of loose thinking on these subjects. This must not be encouraged.

There are various national cultures and many of these have been influenced by religion. But essentially they have remained national cultures. In course of time, each national culture has influenced its neighbouring cultures, and thus we find to-day mixed cultures in most countries. India has a very powerful national culture, but it has been influenced by equally powerful influences of other cultures.

I refuse to consider that these separate trends as Hindu or Muslim. They are essentially parts of our common heritage, and to-day they are being influenced by cultural or other tendencies which flow from the scientific civilization of the West. All the King's horses and all the King's men cannot stop the development of the forces which tend to unite India, politically, economically and culturally. Indeed this tendency is a world-wide one. We are developing, in spite of wars, and conflict, a world culture which will not crush or standardise national cultures, but which will connect them together with common links, and yet retain their infinite variety. In India, our object must inevitably be the making of an united nation, politically and otherwise, with strong cultural bonds and at the same time with the fullest toler-

## Congress Campaign To Capture Provincial Legislatures

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO KARNATAK

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS (By Mail.)

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya arrived here on the 24th September after a strenuous tour in Mysore and the interior of the South Kanara and other Karnataka districts in connection with the enrolment of Congress members. She also addressed public meetings in several places on the ensuing elections to provincial legislatures and the duty of the voters in returning Congress candidates.

She has now left for a tour of Tamil Nadu. Visiting Madras, Srivilliputtur, Rajapalayam, and Sankaran Kiol, she will reach Tinnevely in time to open the political conference there on the 4th instant.

Mrs. Kamaladevi will be back in Madras on the 5th.

is inaugurating their election campaign soon. I send them my good wishes on this occasion and I trust that they will carry the message of the Congress—the message of the Indian Independence and the ending of the exploitation of the Indian people—to every corner of their province. The Congress has undertaken to run candidates for election to the provincial legislatures and we propose to fight these elections with all our strength and I am sure that all over India we shall succeed. But greater than any temporary success in elections is our adherence to our ideals and objectives. We may not lower them whatever happens. It is because of them that the Congress has become the symbol of Indian unity, of independence and Indian freedom and it is because of them that we hope to gain our objectives.

Seldom has a greater crisis overshadowed the world than that which confronts us to-day. And the future may well test the capacity and nerves of the stoutest amongst us. We must bear that in mind and remember that the only way to meet these great dangers and difficulties is to have a powerful and well managed organisation which has clear ideas and objectives and the courage and discipline to stand by them, even when danger threatens. That organisation is the Congress. And therefore it is up to all of us to stand under the banner of the Congress, to strengthen it and to make it the living and vital embodiment of India's will to unity and freedom. I hope that the people of the Karnataka will stand by the Congress to-day and tomorrow as they have done in the past and that they will not only insure the return of the Congress candidates at the elections, but will prepare themselves for the greater task to come.

### ONLY WAY TO MEET FUTURE DANGERS

#### Stand By Congress, Says Congress President

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE (By Mail.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, sent the following message on the occasion of the inauguration of the election campaign in Karnataka:—

I understand that the Karnataka

ange for the development of cultural variations.

### NO DRAB UNIFORMITY.

Indeed, these variations must be encouraged and helped. We do not want a drab uniformity in India but a wide and varied life bubbling over with rich vitality. Beyond this, we must work for the common world culture and world order, which is the only way for the present disorder and chaos all over the world.

There is one matter which is worth noting. Why is it that where never such so-called cultural and similar questions are put to the front, political reactionaries take the lead in them. Is that not a significant thing which ought to make us think hard. Out of political reaction there can never be cultural progress. If there is any person really keen on cultural growth in India, he must also be keen on the political freedom of India and work for it to the best of his ability.

With apologies for the length of this letter.

Yours affectionately,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

### Victory Of Congress Is Triumph Of People

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE (By Mail.)

The following message was received from Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant:—

I hope that all the seats in Karnataka will be captured by the Congress. Karnataka has always held the foremost place in the Congress organization and I trust that it will maintain its unique record. Victory of the Congress means the triumph of the people. The Congress Parliamentary Committee has full faith in the people of the Karnataka. So, march forward and stop not till the goal is reached.

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# Indian News From Here And There

## ALIGARH 'VARSITY RETURNS TO NORMAL

### Students' Demands To Be Conceded?

(From Our Correspondent) ALIGARH, Oct. 2. The University re-opened yesterday after the long vacation due to the strike, and students are daily pouring in, in large numbers from all corners of the country. Apparently there seems no sign of any fresh trouble. Many students have, however, sent in their application for a week's leave in order to enable them to watch the situation.

Although the report of the Enquiry Committee, investigating into the causes of the recent strike, has not been yet submitted, it is learnt that the primary demands of the students—the recalling of the student rusticated and the dismissal of the Warden concerned—have been conceded. Over a dozen students have been expelled from the University for a month only and the remaining students of the V. M. Hall have been pardoned on submitting unconditional apologies.

Preparations are afoot for an All-India Urdu Conference to be held on 24th and 25th inst.

The Silver Jubilee of the Girls College will be celebrated on November 8, 1936. Many lady guests are invited to attend the function, chief among them being Begum Shah Nawaz, Lady Shah, Lady Mohammed Ali, Lady Zafarullah, etc.

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## DHOLERA PORT PROSPECTS

### Though A Minor Port, It Commands Key Position

(From A Correspondent) DHOLERA (By Mail). From the moment it was published in newspapers that Dholera port is to be reopened, there is a continuous flow of visitors. Our committee which is constituted to advance the interest of the Dholera port has undertaken to answer all queries and to be helpful in the advancement of the port.

### ONLY CHANGE OF SITE

Dholera port is an ancient port and was very prosperous in old days. Even to day the port does command exclusive trade in certain commodities. But the creek where the port was located till now has been progressively silted up, so much that fears are entertained that in about five years, the present creek known as a Dholera creek is bound to be completely silted up.

The people of Dholera therefore applied to the Government that the site of the port should be shifted and that the same be taken to another creek named Mahgarwalli Creek which is near the open sea and is so situated that it has no chance of being silted up. The Government accepted the request of the people and notified on the 8th August that the customs hereafter be collected at Mahgarwalli creek instead of New Wattle bund. Thus it will be seen that it is no new port that is to be opened, but it is only the change of the site of the port.

The new port is 30 miles distant from the railway station of Dhandhuka which is a railway station both of the Bhavnagar state railway and of the B. B. & C. I. Ry., on Dhandhuka Dholera section. Dhandhuka is 77 miles distant from Ahmedabad. From Dhandhuka there is a metalled road of 16 miles to Dholera town. From Dholera, the distance is about 14 miles, there is no pucca road. There are only country tracks in which the motor cars can go up to about 10 miles. For the remaining 4 miles, only bullock carts and horses can go. On the 10 miles on which the motors can go, it is not possible to take big motor lorries loaded with goods. Thus transport is a great question with this port. Plans to meet this transport difficulties are under the consideration of our committee, and we hope to devise remedies to meet the situation.

### ONLY A MINOR PORT

We have received numerous inquiries, and there is general belief that this port will be as good as Kathiawar ports. Bhavnagar, Okha, Bedy, and that big steamers would be touching the ports. Our committee wishes to disabuse the public mind in this connection; that the Kathiawar state ports are all major ports, while this Kathiawar port of Dholera in British India is and is bound to remain a minor port; so that this port will have very few facilities which the major Kathiawar state ports can offer.

The new creek has a nature port; it does not require much expenditure to place it in a working condition.

Dholera port is the nearest of the Kathiawar port from Ahmedabad and Mesana, the two gates of Gujarat and North India. That natural facility is there.

### M. L. C.'s Application Rejected

(From Our Correspondent)

AKOLA, (By Mail). Sjt. D. Y. Rajurkar, M.L.C., Chairman, District Council, Akola, had applied to the Court of the Second Additional District Judge, Akola, as the revising authority, to transfer his name from West Berar Urban Constituency to Basim Rural Constituency.

Under the rules Mr. Rajurkar ought to have applied to the returning officer of the Basim Constituency before 15th July, 1936. His application was objected to by Messrs. Oke Brothers, Maniklal Modi, Babarao Rajurkar and others. The Court allowed the objection and rejected the application of Mr. Rajurkar this morning.

This is considered as a first triumph of the Congress.

## POSTPONE CIVIC ELECTIONS

### Ahmedabad Tenants' Association Demand

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3. Since under the New Reforms, persons paying Rs. 1-8 as rent per mensem will be entitled to vote in the elections of Legislative Councils, and most of the rent paying public of the City of Ahmedabad, will receive that right of voting. The Ahmedabad Tenants' Association therefore, desires to move for prolonging the date of the Municipal Election in this city, so as to enable all persons to utilise the new rights under the new Reforms. If the Municipal election is not postponed there is every likelihood of more than 30,000 persons losing their rights to vote. It is, therefore, that the Ahmedabad Tenants' Association is making movements for making an appeal that the Municipal election should be postponed at least for eight to ten months and more if needed.

### Bhopal Council Disposes Of Heavy Agenda

(From Our Correspondent)

BHOPAL, (By Mail). At the Autumn Session of the Bhopal Legislative Council which lasted for about a week, a heavy agenda was gone through.

During the three days allotted for the non-official business, about 144 interpellations over every sphere of administrative activity were answered by Government members. Out of 48 resolutions of which notice was given by non-official members, about 15 could be discussed. Of the 11 Bills that came on the agenda, one original Bill "Prohibiting cultivation of inferior cotton in the State" was referred to a Select Committee; while two Bills, one amending and consolidating the law relating to Police and another relating to Trade Marks and 8 purely amending Bills were duly considered and unanimously passed by the Council.

This was the last Session of the present Council which was elected on the 20th March, 1934.

In the absence of Sir Syed Liaquat Ali, permanent President of the Council, Mr. Justice Salamuddin Khan presided at this session of the Council and Rai Bahadur Raja

## Great Educationist Of West MADAME MONTESSORI ANXIOUS TO VISIT INDIA

AMSTERDAM, (Air Mail). Two great educationists have met in Holland, Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of The Theosophical Society, and Dr. Maria Montessori, Founder of the Montessori system. Dr. Arundale makes the following statement to the Associated press:—

"We have just had the privilege of a talk with Madame Montessori, who, for the time being, is making her home in Holland. We had a most interesting talk on matters educational, on essential principles, and on the needs of the world to-day from the educational point of view. We agreed that everywhere education is, to use Madame Montessori's own word, 'hard,' concentrating mainly on the mind, and subordinating all else to the mind.

INADEQUATE PLACE. We felt that practical education had an entirely inadequate place in existing educational systems, and that character counted for far too little, while the education of the emotions is to all intents and purposes non-existent.

I was pained to learn that Madame's Spanish work has ceased to exist, that Barcelona can no longer be one of her important centres, or even a centre at all and that there seems to be no place for her in her own native land. What is happening to the world when many of her greatest men and women are forced to find refuge in foreign lands? There is surely something radically the matter with any country which cannot recognize and honour its native greatness, no matter how such greatness expresses itself.

### NO PLACE IN NATIVE LAND.

It is a serious indictment of a land that some of those who are universally acclaimed as great cease to have any place among their fellow-countrymen. There is little enough greatness in the world for such as there is to be

## Akola Police Examine Working Of Jain Widow House

(From A Correspondent) AKOLA, (By Mail). Mr. Kasturchand Jain, Secretary, was called to Akola Police Station on September 30 last with the account register and receipt books and widows' admission register and other literature. The City Superintendent examined all the above literature and asked many question about the widows and children. After the examination he was satisfied and pleased with the arrangement of widow house.

### Amarnath's Visit To Dohad

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, (By Mail). L. Amarnath, the All-India Test Cricketer, while going to Bombay by Frontier Mail on Thursday, the 1st of October, 1936, was garlanded at Dohad Station by Mr. Verma, the Captain of the New Cricket Club, Freelandganj.

He has promised Mr. Verma and other cricketers to get down at Dohad for two days, if his return journey to Bhopal would be convenient by B. B. and C. I. Railway, Via Ujjain route.

### Gandhi Jayanti At 'Nagar

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 3. Under the auspices of the Ahmednagar District Congress Committee, a meeting was held yesterday at the Gandhi Maidan to celebrate the 68th Birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Rao-sahab Patwardhan presiding.

Messrs. Nanasaheb Deo, Ram Nisai, Kakaesagar, Phatak and Garud addressed the meetings.

The President then made a brief speech appreciating the inquisitive spirit of the rising generation and its reluctance to be spoon-fed by the elders with what it did not relish. In conclusion he wished Gandhiji a long and useful life.

### GANDHI JAYANTI AT THANA.

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, (By Mail). A public meeting was held at Hanuman Vyayam Shala, Thana, on Friday night at 9 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. D. M. Damle. After his opening speech Mr. Nanasaheb Kunte spoke on Mahatma's undaunted fearlessness. After the president's concluding speech the meeting terminated.

Dr. Annie Besant's birth-day was enthusiastically celebrated on October 1, at Hyderabad (Sind).

Oudh Narain Bisarya, President of the State Council and Member for Revenue and Law and Justice, Government of Bhopal, acted as the Leader of the House.

treated with contempt and with persecution. Thank God there are still a few countries, where the great who have been dishonoured by their own lands can find honour and shelter. Holland is one such country, and England another.

But when one looks upon the world to-day one wonders how long the light of freedom will last, beset on all sides as it is by darkness. I am not thinking of any particular country when I think of darkness. I am thinking of the darkness which is universal abroad, turning men, who should be Gods into slaves, who are machines.

### TO VISIT INDIA.

"Madame Montessori is very anxious to visit India, and to let the Indian people know her fine system, a system which, she told me, she has recently been developing far beyond its present frontiers, and which she is extending to cover both high school and university education. She feels that there will be in India, a response to her methods greater than in any other country, and she specially desires to come into touch with the masses of the people, the villagers, the peasants, and help them, fine material as she believes them, to be, to grow under the influence of a system which is designed to develop character above all else, courage to face life's problems, and to educate the creative faculty through doing, through the use of hands, through making, building, producing. She feels that if she could come into touch with the people as they are and as they live, she could successfully adapt her system to their needs, so that it evokes the soul of the people and helps it to grow along its own lines and in its own way, which is what the western system of education at present obtaining in India has never done and will

never do. She emphatically endorses my lifelong contention that education in India must be Indian education, a truth which even many Indians themselves seem unable to understand, so enslaved have they become to the western system under which they have been instructed but certainly not educated.

## 1937-

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never do. She emphatically endorses my lifelong contention that education in India must be Indian education, a truth which even many Indians themselves seem unable to understand, so enslaved have they become to the western system under which they have been instructed but certainly not educated.

### BUSY DURING NEXT YEAR.

"Madame Montessori is busy until the end of 1937, but then she hopes to come to India, to study Indian conditions, and to hold courses of training both in northern and in southern India. I told her she would be more than welcome, for India needs her own national education and is most grateful to those who will help

her to discover it. She knows about our own work along these lines, and approves it, and we talked of the Indian men and women who had come to her in Europe to study under her; but, as she said, she has so much developed her system that she needs now students to contact it."—A.P.

### HISTORICAL COINS

PATNA, Oct. 1.

A large number of coins of the period of Shah Alam, mostly copper, are reported to have been discovered at Bihar Sharif while a man was tilling his field.—A. P.

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## A Look Round The World

## A New "Suez" For The East

## INCREASING JAPANESE INFLUENCE IN SIAM FORESHADOWS CONSTRUCTION OF A STRATEGIC CANAL

"Rumours of the penetration of Japanese influence into Siam have revived speculation as to the possibility of a canal being constructed across the Isthmus of Kra and although they have been officially denied nevertheless, truth behind them is becoming more and more evident every day," writes the "Pacific Affairs."

The idea of such a canal is not new, and its commercial and strategic possibilities were foreseen by French colonialists in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

## EVADING AN AGREEMENT

The Anglo-Siam Treaty of 1909 precludes the construction of a canal at Kra by any powers other than Siam (or Britain) without British consent, but there remains the possibility of Siam constructing it with foreign capital, of some other power attempting it through merely nominal Siamese construction. It is the possibility of Japan's financing the scheme and exerting pressure on Siam to undertake the project which seems to be at the basis of the current rumours.

The strategic and commercial implications of a Kra canal are considerable. Singapore would be cut off from the main routes of world trade and probably would be reduced to a third-class port, since the present route from Ceylon to Hongkong via Singapore is about 600 miles longer than it would be via the Kra canal. This would mean a saving of about two days for faster steamers on the Europe-Far East run, and even more for the slower cargo ships. The chief commercial benefit would accrue to Japan and Siam, and to China, the Philippines and French Indo-China. Japan would be two to three days nearer by water to the vast Indian market, as well as to the Near East, Africa and Europe, a fact which would make Japan a commercial competitor in these places to an even greater extent than at present.

So far as Siam is concerned, Bangkok would be brought 1200 miles nearer by sea to Europe than at present, which with the connecting of the Siamese and Indo-China railway systems at Battambang in the not distant future, ought to make Bangkok a far more prosperous port than it is to-day.

## FRENCH INTEREST

In Indo-China it is conceivable that Saigon would become a more frequent, if not a regular, port of call for most steamers in the Far East-Europe traffic.

The greatest losers commercially from the cutting of a canal across the Kra peninsula would be the British, and perhaps Netherlands-India. Great Britain would certainly lose by the decline of Singapore, which might even be deprived of much of its tin and rubber handling by some new Siamese port located at one of the entrances to the projected canal, while the bringing of the Indian and Near Eastern markets nearer to Japan would certainly be no commercial blessing to the Lancashire textile manufacturers.

Strategically a Kra canal in the control of Japan (or some other power) would seriously reduce the effectiveness of the Singapore fortifications. The bottle-neck position of the British naval base would be destroyed and the base itself might possibly be cut off from the west by a hostile fleet going through the canal. The British and Dutch, as well as the French interests in the region of the East Indies, would be rendered more insecure for a base in Siam and a canal across the Kra isthmus would increase considerably the striking range of Japanese sea power.

## Increasing Efficiency Of Red Army

## MOSCOW. (By Air Mail.)

The Soviet decree earlier this year in raising the Cossacks again has certainly helped in restoring self-respect in the North Caucasus, in reviving a strong nationalism among people who four years ago seemed to be passive resistors against anything coming from Moscow, writes the Moscow correspondent of "The Times."

Travelling through the same stretch of country I saw also large encampments of the Red Army proper, khaki-clad, with tanks, armoured cars, and light guns. A long armoured train, tastefully camouflaged, was steaming along near Tiflis. A large military aeroplane flying above Mineralnye Vody had a tail of six gliders swinging behind it like a gaggle of geese. Large numbers of bombers were flying over the Don Basin. In almost every town was a strong garrison of soldiers, and detachments would come tramping through the

streets with Khaki choristers at the head.

## SMARTER APPEARANCE.

Four years ago the men's uniform were like so many loose sacks made of a kind of workman's dungaree. They are now of strong woollen material, similar to the French in texture. The men are generally of a heavy build and a still heavier cast of feature. They obey orders with a discipline that is hearty rather than smart. They seem to march tirelessly, with a long loose stride. Their rifles are of a light modern pattern, similar to our snipers' model, and their marksmanship, from the little I saw of it (I saw perhaps 30 men at the butts out of a standing strength of 1,300,000), is remarkably good. Marksmanship is taught in many of the schools; it is learned also in voluntary societies, and in the factory; public notice boards give the results of daily competitions; and in most of the parks are miniature ranges at which high cash prizes can be won.

All the soldiers to whom I spoke enjoyed the life; many youths below military age told me with what eagerness they were looking forward to their two years' service. The food is good, they said, and the barracks are being improved. Girls and women are also given elementary military training, being taught to shoot and to march. "Voroshiloff" won't form a woman's battalion in the Red Army," one told me with regret, "but if need be we shall fight."

## OFFICERS ACQUIRE CONFIDENCE.

But what of the officers? The question is often asked in England. Four years ago the Red officers I met seemed, with one or two exceptions, inexperienced and slow-thinking. One or two of them spoke almost with apology of their lack of training and culture. This year I have had long talks with generals, majors, and captains in many parts of the Union. They have struck me as being the most intelligent class of men I have met in Russia. They had a detailed knowledge of foreign affairs and conditions. They showed a keen interest in the progress of European armies. Seventy out of every hundred officers are now members of the Communist Party; and all I have met have spoken with a new assurance and pride in their profession.

## Militarisation In Germany

## PARIS. (By Air Mail.)

The Berlin correspondent of "L'Excelsior" Paris wires to his Journal that a complete militarisation of the German motor industry is to be expected in the near future. The first step has already been taken by a joint conference of a number of German generals connected with army motorisation, and all the general managers and class engineers of the German car industry. The army representatives explained that in future every motor-car manufactured in the country and owned by Germans will undergo special registration for military purposes.

At the same time, directors and chief-engineers of the motor-car firms have been informed that, in the future, all makes must conform to certain directions issued by the War Ministry. Every car will have to be provided with a number of additional gadgets, allowing its immediate use for war purposes. Even designs must be altered to make this possible.

## Women Labour Corps

## BERLIN. (By Air Mail.)

With the coming of winter, Germany is again experiencing serious difficulties in providing her population with eggs, butter and meat. In many European countries eggs are scarcer during the winter, but never as early as in Germany.

There is also a marked meat-famine and butchers are unable to obtain enough pork and beef for their regular needs. In order to provide the market with more fresh meat, the manufacture of pork sausages has been forbidden until September 21.

The situation is even worse in respect of lard. Not more than 1 lb. can be sold at a time to any customer, and hoarding is strongly discouraged. The Reich Food Estate has promised to remedy the situation, but so far, nothing has been done.

The manufacture of botany wool has been placed under Government control as the available stocks are insufficient to meet demands and the Government is unable to place foreign currency at the disposal of importers for the time being.

It is understood that as a sequel to the announcement of Herr

Hierl, leader of the Nazi Labour Corps that all women in Germany would have to undergo a period of compulsory service in corps, law to this effect will be passed immediately.

## World's Cheapest National Army

## NEW YORK. (By Air Mail.)

"Don't make any mistake: The Philippines are going to be independent, and they are going to stay independent," writes the Philippines correspondent of the "Collier's Weekly."

"They are going to make it so very expensive for any nation to attack these islands that no nation will try and they are going to do it with the world's cheapest army. Its national defence is going to cost the Filipino just one-seventh what it costs the American—and it's going to be a better defence."

The military strategists will tell you that what Douglas MacArthur is doing isn't just building a brand new Filipino army for the benefit of the Filipinos.

## FOR DEFENCE ONLY.

"The islands," said MacArthur "will get a first-class defence force for less than fifty cents per capita a year. The total will be six or seven million pesos—a peso is half a dollar. This will be about sixty per cent. of the present cost of maintaining the Philippine units of the American army, and the Philippine constabulary."

Wars to-day are economic short-cuts. The Japanese got Manchukuo and Korea, and they're getting North China, dirt cheap, both in money and lives. Do you know what it would cost Japan to take these islands after the Filipino army is built up? It'd cost them four billion, gold, and half a million men, and take three years. That's too high a price they won't pay.

This Filipino army is going to be for defence only. There is deliberately no going to be any navy, because a navy is always aggressive and is most useful on the offensive."

Here's how MacArthur is building an army from the ground up, cheaply.

It starts with the Philippine constabulary, seven thousand strong—and with every school teacher. Every child boy or girl starts taking military training at the age of ten. First things taught are physical fitness, sanitation, elementary drill. Teachers are trying, this summer, to create a national spirit among the forty-three tribes, speaking eighty-seven dialects, that make up the Filipino people. And, after that, to give these people confidence in themselves.

When he's twenty, the boy becomes a trainee and gets two and half cents a day, with food, clothing and shelter. He serves not for more than five and a half months. He can enlist, if he likes, instead of being drafted; if he does, he starts in on pay of seven dollars a month and twenty-one dollars up to twenty-one dollars. The trainees have two years' intensive military instruction and then go into the first reserve. They turn out once a year for a sort of CMTG course, until they're thirty. Then they go into the second reserve until they are forty. Over that, they're in the third reserve—and probably will spend their time telling everyone how the army's gone to hell since they were in it.

## DISCOURAGEMENT OF JINGOCRACY.

But, if they have a national army the Filipinos are making sure nobody's going to use it without reason, and nobody's going to make any profit out of it, either. The legislature has to okay any mobilisation, and the Philippine legislature is extraordinarily susceptible to public sentiment. Furthermore, if a war starts, all profits stop automatically and everything in the islands is turned over to the Government. That discourages any jingoism among business interests.

"It's the world's cheapest set-up," said MacArthur. "We're setting the land for our 153 training stations for nothing; we're doing the barracks-building by convict labour; the whole thing is scaled to the ability of the Filipinos to pay for it. The islands couldn't afford a volunteer army."

## SCHOOL STUDENTS ON STRIKE

## Sequel To Punishment

## PATNA. (By Mail.)

A large number of students of the local High English school at Sitamarhi in north Bihar are reported to have gone on strike as a protest against punishment inflicted on some of them by the Headmaster.

It is stated that the punishment was meted out at the instance of the Subdivisional Officer, for alleged unruly conduct of some of the students towards police constables on duty at a local football match.

Five students were caned by the Headmaster before the Subdivisional Officer and policemen.

## "A Party Of Working Class"

(Continued from Page 16)

exploited by the Hindu landlords and moneylenders.

## SOCIALIST SOLUTION.

The Socialist solution for this is to make the Hindu peasant and the Muslim peasant, the Hindu worker and the Muslim worker, and the Hindu and Muslim middle-class conscious that their real interests are not contradictory, but identical and that these common interests demand representation through common electorates and common political organisations. It is because the Congress has failed to stress the identity of economic interests of Hindus and Muslims that it has failed to mobilise the Muslim peasantry of your province behind it. For the Congress declares boldly for the abolition of the permanent settlement and the iniquitous Zamindari system. Let it go forward wholeheartedly for peasant organisation, and make the organisation of the Bengal tenants the main item of the constructive programme, and you will see that the ground is cut from under the feet of the reprehensible Muslim communalists who are to-day keeping the bulk of the Bengal Muslims aloof from the national struggle and thus acting as props for the continuation of foreign rule.

The real interests of the millions of Hindus in your province will not be injured by such an abolition in which a handful of zamindars will be affected. The gain on the other hand will be immense; for the great peasant mass will raise itself behind the national struggle.

## CONGRESS &amp; SOCIALISM.

Mr. Meherally further said: Many friends ask us: Can you really hope to convert the Congress to Socialism? It is evident that that question shows a complete misunderstanding of the very role and purpose of our Party. The task of Socialists is not to make the Congress a bigger Socialist Party but to make it what it purports to be, namely, an organisation which fights consistently for complete national independence. Our task is not to convert the Congress into a Socialist Party, but to make it a genuinely anti-imperialist organisation.

But our work does not end there. To-day we may not desire to divide the Congress into a Socialist and an anti-Socialist camp. We must look forward to the time when our purpose will be specifically Socialist. You will notice that the objects of the Party are the achievement of national independence and the establishment of a Socialist Society in this country. While we must stress the first, we cannot at the same time forget our second task. And it would be an absurd suggestion that till independence is won we should not talk of Socialism!

WHY SOCIALIST LEADERSHIP? I shall then be asked, if all that you desire is the radicalisation of nationalism—for your object to-day is to make the Congress a more completely anti-imperialist body—where is the need for a Socialist Party? Could not the task be performed as well, if not better, by a group of militant nationalists? My answer would emphatically be in the negative. A Left Wing in the Congress has been talked about for decades, but has never materialised in any real shape or form. That, surely, is not an accident. It is because such a Left Wing can never come together except on a concrete issue which may face the national movement for a time. In a year or two the issue ceases to be important and is then relegated to the limbo of discarded controversies. And so we find that groups of radicals and Left Wingers do not survive and, therefore, do not supply that conscious leadership which is necessary for the development of the Congress to a higher stage of its evolution.

## WHAT IS NEEDED.

What is needed is the leadership of a band of people held together by a common ideology, subscribing to common forms and methods of agitation and action. The only such group which can have a political philosophy behind it is a Socialist Group. Scientific Socialism supplies us with an entire political philosophy which holds us together as no personal or group loyalties can. It provides us with a technique which can be applied as much to the movements of national liberation as the purely Socialist movements in independent States. And the reason why the Congress can only flower into a completely anti-imperialist organisation under the leadership of a Socialist Group or Party is that we alone are able to supply that technique of organisation and action which we are convinced can lead to the attainment of Swaraj.

NEXT WAR AND FAR EAST. When the next imperialist war comes, to me the Far East appears to be the most likely theatre.

"In the Far East a cloud is appearing," said General Smuts not long ago, "which although it is at present no greater than a man's hand, may come to over-shadow the whole international sky in time. Already on its mere appearance it has severely shaken the League and left menacing reactions in several directions. People instinctively realise that here is a phenomenon of first-class order, which may have the most far-reaching effects on the fortunes of peace and indeed on our civilisation."

Even measured by the gigantic scale of events to which we have become accustomed since the World War, we are here face to face with one of the major problems in history. By the side of this menacing situation, the troubles of Europe, which loom so large to us, are intrinsically more like petty family squabbles in comparison. A study of the Far Eastern situation therefore appears imperative.

The Indian people owe a debt of gratitude to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for inaugurating under the auspices of the Congress a Foreign Department under the able stewardship of Dr. R. M. Lohia. May I make a suggestion that this department should pay increasing attention to the study of Far Eastern affairs and keep us well informed about developments there? This is very important: for in the Far Eastern crisis and its certain exploitation by Nazi Germany, I see the starting point of a new World War.

The various Indian universities are now setting up post-graduate departments for the study of history, economic and politics. The study of international relations is not still being properly attended to. Perhaps it would be a happy idea if one of the Indian universities were to make a beginning with a school of Far Eastern Studies. May I express the hope that the Calcutta University which in matters of research, is several shades in advance of other sister universities, will give a lead in this country?

## NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

The next year in Indian politics is likely to be very momentous. The fight with the new Constitution, the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of offices, the rapidly developing agrarian crisis and the sympathetic handling of the Labour Movement, which is drawing nearer to the Indian National Congress, will tax the resources of the ablest statesman. At this critical time it is most essential that we should have as President of the Congress, a person who has the necessary stature to deal with these complicated problems in an adequate manner. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has during the nine months of his presidency, endeared himself to every section of the Congressmen and by his bold advocacy of Left programme has infused new life into the country. His tours in the various provinces have created almost an incredible amount for enthusiasm in the people. It is, therefore, meet that we should unanimously re-elect Jawaharlal for another year. I would like to make it clear that I am not advocating that we should elect the Congress President for three or four years at a time. I am rather inclined towards the present practice. But this must not be narrowly interpreted and if we find that re-election of the previous year's president would be in the interests of the struggle, the past practice should not be allowed to come in the way of re-election. I would urge you therefore to pass a resolution strongly supporting the re-election of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the next year.

## "SUPPRESSING WORKERS' BASIC RIGHT"

## Socialist Conference's Protest

## CALCUTTA, October 4.

The Bengal Congress Socialists Conference passed a resolution protesting against promulgation of the Bengal Public Security Act in Calcutta suburbs, as "calculated to suppress workers' basic right of assembly, organisation and expression", thereby preventing them from participation in the electoral campaign, demanding release of detenus and repeal of the laws calculated to restrict civil liberties.—A.P.

One of the students is said to have pleaded innocence. The incident led to a revolt by other students who came out in a body from the school. It is understood they have represented the matter to the District Magistrate and the educational authorities.—A. P.

## Abdul Majid Khan Azad, it is learnt will announce his candidature from the General Rural Momedan Constituency of Hosangabad, Betul and Chhindwara.

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# Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



**R**aising silk-worms in the attic of your home, in abandoned buildings or, in fact, in any type of structure is a present possibility, according to John Ousta, an expert from Turkey, whose family for four centuries have been noted for their production of fine silk. Contrary to all accepted opinions, Mr. Ousta has shown and is now demonstrating the fact that the finest silk can be produced right at home and, not only that, but it is possible for anyone to make a fine living raising silk-worms in his own attic or any other available place. Mr. Ousta goes even further and states that it is not even necessary to import any silk whatever to the United States, thus diverting over \$100,000,000 per year to American industry and produce over 1,000,000 jobs, and greatly benefit the farmer through the raising of mulberry leaves.

Mr. Ousta further claims that American climatic conditions are decidedly more favorable for the production of silk than either Japan, Turkey or other silk producing centers and to prove this he has set up this indoor silk farm in an upper bedroom of his home in New York City, where one may see over 15,000 silk-worms consuming a bed of mulberry leaves which he daily replenishes from nearby woods.

All silk experts who have visited Mr. Ousta's unique "silk factory" have admitted that his silk-worms are far more healthier and produce a much better quality of silk.

The work of raising the worms and cocoons indoors is so simple, according to Mr. Ousta, that even a child can be taught the principles of it in a short time. All of Mr. Ousta's silk-worms are the result of one-third of an ounce of silk-worm eggs numbering 15,000, which he imported from Diarbekr, Turkey.

As a result of his successful experiments with the thousands of worms that have "turned" his attic into a silk factory, Mr. Ousta now is working out plans to import mulberry trees and plant 50-acres in each of the 48 states with them, teaching the growers how to raise silk-worms.

It takes a silk-worm, Mr. Ousta explains, 40 days to develop from a worm into a moth. He keeps his feeding worms on a table having an area of 100 square feet, the surface being well-covered with mulberry leaves which are replenished every four hours. The leaves from 100 to 120 ten-year-old mulberry trees are required to feed the voracious silk-worm larvae weighing only one ounce.

Mr. Ousta is using two sets of worms in his experiments, one of which had already passed through its fourth and final period of sleeping to develop into cocoons in another ten days. Each sleeping period is 24 hours long. During these periods the skins of the worms crack which permits them to grow.

After the worms develop into cocoons they have about three weeks



Dinner-time at the Attic Silk Factory, showing the Worm Workers Feeding on Branches of Mulberry Leaves with Which They Are Constantly Supplied. The Voracious Worms Quickly Eat Holes into the Leaves.

of foodless days on dry leaves. Then they are "choked" by being heated or steamed to kill them. The cocoons are saved. Mr. Ousta estimates that one pound of cocoons yield 15 per cent of real silk.

Silk-worms have voracious appetites which, of course, never need to be whetted. However, as Mr. Ousta explains, they can be made to speed up their production of silk by being smoked in the fumes of brimstone which has the effect of making the worms eat more.

The mulberry-feeding moth, which is known to scientists as the "Bombyx mori," is an inconspicuous insect hav-

## How You Can Convert Your Attic Into a Silk Factory

*Voracious Worms Are Smoked in the Fumes of Brimstone to Increase the Production of Cocoons*



ing with the industry and offered substantial bounties to those engaging in it.

The populace fell victims of the "silk fever" and days of frenzied finance followed. This was further intensified by a manual on silk culture compiled in 1825 by Richard Rush, who was Secretary of Agriculture at the time. During the days of the "silk bonanza," fortunes were made

of the silk-worm bubble in the United States in 1839. It collapsed quickly and completely.

Although the silk industry originated in China where it has existed since the remotest times, Japan has long been noted for its production of silk. Si-ling, wife of the Chinese emperor, Huang-ti, who ruled nearly 44 centuries ago, devoted herself to the cultivation of mulberry trees and the raising of silk-worms. The Chinese give her the credit for the invention of the loom.

Although the secret of producing silk was guarded by the Chinese with the utmost jealousy for centuries, the knowledge finally spread to Korea and from that country to Japan. According to the Nihongi, one of the most ancient of all the Japanese historical records, about the year 300 A. D. some Koreans were sent from Japan to China to employ experts in the production and weaving of silk. Four Chinese girls were engaged to instruct the Japanese in this art. These pioneers were honored by the erection of a beautiful temple in the province of Settsu.

The silk industry, through the centuries, flourished in Japan beyond all dreams, and that country, because of the abundance and cheapness of its labor, finally became the world's center of silk. The Far East at the present time produces more than 85 per cent of the world's output.

Today, however, Mr. Ousta proposes to re-establish the natural silk industry in the United States and recapture from the Orient a large portion of that business by his plan for putting thousands of silk-worms to work in the attics of American homes. Will he succeed?

Mr. John Ousta inspecting some of his thousands of Silk-Worms Feeding on a Layer of Mulberry Leaves Which Cover the Top of a Table. The Worms Consume Their Operations Entirely on the Leaves and Do Not Drop Off on to the Floor.

and lost overnight. Speculators sent their agents to the Far East to buy mulberry trees by the millions, but by the time the shipments were delivered there was no demand and no money to pay for the trees. That was the end

"Where Worms and Food do naturally abound. A gallant Silken Trade must there be found.

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The cultivation of silk gradually extended to the other colonies. This product was in such favor that the coronation robe of Charles II was made of silk produced in Georgia. A few years later the colonies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania became interested in the production of silk. Benjamin Franklin aided the new industry in 1770 by distributing among the farmers seeds, worms' eggs and mulberry cuttings.

Then came the Revolutionary War and all development of the silk industry was stopped and not revived until early in the nineteenth century. By 1825 the production of silk had become such a thriving industry as to develop a get-rich-quick spirit. The newspapers carried columns of advertising for mulberry seeds, worms and silk-worms. Even the legislatures of some States authorized the printing of books deal-

tempt was repeated, the Virginia settlers being strongly urged to give their attention to this industry which was encouraged by bounties and rewards. Even the poet lent encouragement by such a rhapsody as the following:

## Gleaming Bologna Stone

**T**HE city of Bologna is not only famous for the discovery of its sausage, but also for the discovery of the Bologna stone which led directly to the study of fluorescence and phosphorescence, according to Doctor G. R. Fonda, a research engineer.

About 400 years ago, a shoe-maker who practiced alchemy noticed in the course of his laboratory tests that a certain mineral he had picked up in the hills nearby continued to shine brightly in the dark after exposure to light. Other scientists of the time were greatly excited by this phenomenon and experiments began to be made. The accumulation of knowledge in this field was slow, however, for it was not until 1852 that a complete statement was given on the nature of this phenomenon by the English scientist, Stokes, who gave it the present name of fluorescence, after fluor-spar, a mineral which had been found to exhibit it.

Stokes also found that fluorescence could be excited only by light whose color, or wavelength, was such that it might be absorbed by the fluorescent substance, and that the color of the fluorescent light is in general of longer wavelength than the color of the light which excites fluorescence.

An understanding of the cause of fluorescence, explains Doctor Fonda, necessitates a consideration of the atomic structure of substances. Atoms can be excited and electrons ejected in one of two ways—the atom can receive an impulse from one of the free electrons carrying the current in an electric discharge; or by the absorption of an appropriate beam of light, which can convey the same impulse.

The applications of fluorescence, apart from producing light, are many. They range from the testing of foods for purity or for adulterants to the detection of alterations in legal documents and bank checks.

## Giving Onions New Complexions

**A**GRICULTURAL experts have become "beauticians" to give the onion a more becoming complexion.

Professor J. E. Knott, of the department of vegetable crops at Cornell University, reports the results of a fancy paint job which department experts have executed on onions produced in certain localities in the state, with the result that growers have been saved thousands of dollars annually.

"Five years ago," Professor Knott says in the Forecast, "onion growers began to complain that onions cultivated in a certain type of muck soil were liable to be pale yellow in color with thin scales instead of golden-brown and thick-skinned. Even in boom years, these anemic-looking, thin-skinned onions were rejected by food brokers and jobbers. The growers appealed to the agricultural experts to do something about this situation which was costing them so much money."

In response to this plea the research staff got to work, and found that this undesirable color might be due to a lack of some mineral, possibly copper.

By means of analyzing the muck in the regions affected, it was ascertained that copper sulphate, under controlled conditions, produces the deep-complexioned, tough-skinned onions demanded.

## Carbon Monoxide

**T**ESTS made by Sam and Joseph Seifert, of the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, indicate that a compound made from ferric chloride and hydrogen peroxide may be an effective antidote for carbon monoxide poisoning, according to a report made by these investigators to the American Chemical Society. A high percentage of this deadly gas is found in the exhaust from all automobiles. The compound, hexahydroxyferric chloride, showed 75 per cent recovery when injected into rats suffering from carbon monoxide poisoning.

The deadly effect of carbon monoxide is produced by the combination of this gas with the hemoglobin of the blood to form a compound which is not easily broken up by oxygen and which prevents the blood from carrying life-giving oxygen to the various parts of the body.

## "Hyrax," a Curious Animal



The "Hyrax," a Rodent Whose Body Somewhat Resembles That of the Elephant and the Rhinoceros.

Strange as such a sight would be, nevertheless, there would be nothing wrong with your sense of vision, for you would be seeing that strange little animal which is called the "hyrax," which is the "coney" of the Bible and described in the Old Testament as being unclean "because he cheweth the cud, but parteth not the hoof."

The hyrax is found in Africa, Arabia, Syria and southwestern Asia. Most of the different species of this animal make their shelters among the rocks. Three

of the African varieties, however, live in trees, making their homes in holes in the trunks.

The hyrax spends its day sleeping in the shade, venturing forth only during early mornings and evening in search of its food, which consists of leaves and the young shoots of trees.

**I**F YOU should unexpectedly come across a curious animal which is about the size of a rabbit and in the form of its body resembles the guinea pig, elephant and rhinoceros, you probably would rub your eyes in surprise, thinking possibly your optics were playing some prank on you.

of the African varieties, however, live in trees, making their homes in holes in the trunks.

The hyrax spends its day sleeping in the shade, venturing forth only during early mornings and evening in search of its food, which consists of leaves and the young shoots of trees.

## Hat Style From the Kitchen

**T**HE millinery art turns to the kitchen for proof of the assertion that any clever and ingenious woman can fashion a hat out of practically any kind of materials. Amazing as women's hats are in their infinite variety, there is, apparently, no limit to originality when it comes to creating this head-gear.

Miss Mae Lindsey demonstrated in a most surprising manner her originality as a designer of hats when she received an invitation to a beach party recently. Each guest was required to appear in some novel costume.

The fact that a bathing-suit offers limited possibilities for novelty compelled Miss Lindsey to find some other method of expressing her originality. This she did by making a hat of kitchen utensils, consisting of a mixing bowl, cocktail glass and an iced-tea spoon stuck together with cement to form a snappy chapeau.

A Glass Hat Made by Cementing Together a Mixing Bowl, Cocktail Glass and an Iced Tea Spoon.



## A Green Glass Blackboard



Green Glass Is Used for Blackboards to Lessen Eye-Strain and to Reduce Glare.

**T**HOSE who learned their three R's when McGuffey's Reader was the "book of the month" every month in the little red schoolhouse down the road, may be startled to know that the familiar old blackboards are retiring in favor of green glass, as the result of tests designed to discover the best method of eliminating glare and eye-strain.

Some months ago, it is disclosed, class rooms in the Maumee Valley Country Day School, near Toledo, and those in Kingsport, Tenn., schools were equipped with blackboards of glass. Green boards were installed in the former and black in Kingsport.

Miss Leslie Leland, principal of the Maumee Valley Day School, who watched pupils use the glass black-

boards over a period of months, says: "I consider the glass boards a definite improvement. Either black or green boards are acceptable, but I am particularly impressed with the possibilities of green combined with the yellow chalk."

Such boards lessen eye strain and eliminate glare and blind spots, it is pointed out, as Miss Leland explains it, such boards add considerably to the restful and neat appearance of class rooms.

"Glass boards are more uniform in color shades, too. Our old boards, even when washed, varied in color, the natural blackness of the boards reflecting a variety of gray sections hardly conducive to efficient reading or room appearance."



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### Our London Letter

## Il Duce Bluffs League But Dreads Alternative Of Nazi Alliance Welsh Wizard. New Recruit To Fascism?

(From Our Own Correspondent).  
LONDON, Sept. 23.  
(By Air Mail).

To remind us that there is a fog of political uncertainty in Europe, Britain was eclipsed yesterday and this morning in a thick fog. And, as if by design, the B. B. C. also had a share in this reminder to the general populace. For, on Monday evening when the League Assembly was in session, with its Credentials Committee in the stage of formation, the B. B. C. Orchestra revived an old tune "There is a thick, thick fog in London."

### SPANISH TALK OF DEMAND OF SANCTIONS.

It seems the international fog will last longer than the London fog in which I find myself at the time of writing. For, at Geneva the League Assembly is already divided by the question of the Ethiopian representation. Now on the top of it comes the report that a Spanish threat to demand sanctions against Portugal was the startling event of another day of feverish confusion in League circles. The threat was given by Senor Del Vayo, the representative of the Madrid Government, in the course of private discussions. If the threat is carried out a first class battle will ensue within the League. The issue raised by Senor Del Vayo has made the cleavage much deeper between the two opposing tendencies of Fascism and Socialism.

Yesterday, as you must by now be aware, Geneva decided to "pass the buck" about Abyssinia. The Credentials Committee of the League had been racking its brains for the past twenty-four hours over the problem: Can Abyssinia still send delegates to the League now that it has been conquered by Italy? Finally, the Credentials Committee decided to give it up. It will refer the problem to the World Court at the Hague and let the Court find the answer. It will probably take the Hague Court several weeks, at least, to give a decision. Pending that decision it appears that the Abyssinian envoys now in Geneva will have the right to go to League meetings. But the difficulty is that as long as the Abyssinians are in the League the Italian envoys will stay out. And the League does not want the Italians to stay out. Meanwhile Abyssinia's never-say-die envoys have presented the embarrassed League with a Note seeking to show that a regular Abyssinian Government is now functioning at Gore in Western Abyssinia and that Italy only controls one-fifth of the country. The Abyssinians want this Note to be published by the League falling which they are willing to publish it themselves. But it is understood that the British delegates have let it be known that such publication would probably force Britain to publish a dossier compiled by the British Consul at Gore.

**IL DUCE'S BLUFF.**  
What Mussolini thinks of the failure of the League to throw out his victims was explicit on Tuesday when the Italian delegation to the International Conference on the use of broadcasting in the

interests of peace was withdrawn. Mussolini has informed the League that the co-operation of Italy in the work of the conference was now no longer possible but he has also hinted that "he hoped" collaboration would be resumed later on. This, of course, is interpreted in political circles in Britain as meaning first of all that Mussolini wants the Abyssinians out of Geneva immediately. However, it is also felt to mean that he has not yet decided to break definitely with the League, despite the great disappointment he has suffered by the League's failure to deal with the Abyssinian question in the way he wished. Mussolini, in fact, does not yet want to leave the League Powers for good and all, for it he did so, there would be nothing for his international political future but an alliance with Germany. Such an alliance, it is believed in Great Britain, he fears very much indeed for he would be the weaker partner in the combination.

We were foretold during the week that decisions of far-reaching importance affecting the security of the British Empire are likely to follow the return yesterday of Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, from his Mediterranean tour. Now Sir Samuel is back in London after visiting for over a month a number of places of great strategic importance and examining conditions at first hand. He is now expected to assist the British Cabinet's review of the country's defensive position in the Mediterranean and assist his colleagues in making decisions for the greater security of the Empire and the Empire trade routes.

**NAVAL BASE AT HAIFA.**  
During his Mediterranean tour Sir Samuel Hoare visited Gibraltar, Malta, Haifa, Limsool, and Famagusta. The two former are, of course, old established naval bases, but steps are already being taken for strengthening of their fixed defences. The most important part of Sir Samuel Hoare's task was to determine the best course to strengthen the defensive position of Britain in the Eastern Mediterranean, since defence in this area is dependent upon two main considerations—the approaches to the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean terminal of the Iraq oil-pipe line at Haifa. But Sir Samuel did not visit Alexandria which during the recent Italo-Abyssinian dispute became the chief base of the British Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean. And the status of Alexandria has already been settled by the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty concluded last month. This Treaty provides for Britain to have the right to maintain forces at Alexandria for a term of eight years. On the other hand, Haifa, the terminal of the oil-pipe line in Palestine which being a "class A" Mandate permits the establishment of a naval base at the port.

**NO NEW POLICY.**  
But from his Mediterranean cruise, Sir Samuel made an important statement last night on Government naval policy. According to it Britain is determined to maintain in all circumstances and

at all costs her position in the Mediterranean and to modernise and consolidate her naval, military and air defences between Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, in the light of recent experience. Malta is to remain the first and principal base of the Mediterranean Fleet. Its defences are to be strengthened to meet new conditions; the development of air power has not endangered Britain's position in the Mediterranean and the future of Cyprus as a base is being considered. Sir Samuel also referred to the demands by the Italian Press that Britain should clarify her new Mediterranean policy. These, he declared, were based on a complete misapprehension of the situation, since, as he said, in fact, there is now policy since Britain's policy and attitude towards the Mediterranean being precisely what it has always been.

### MORE BASES IN MEDITERRANEAN

However, I understand that British Government's advisers are satisfied that the development of air power has neither revolutionised Mediterranean strategy nor endangered Britain's position there. "It is simply a question of adapting ourselves to the new conditions," said Sir Samuel, "and of making the fullest use of our own air power." Sir Samuel was greatly impressed with the possibilities of Cyprus, but he declined to say whether it was destined to become a naval base. He indicated, however, that the matter was under consideration. But I may presume from other sources that the development of Cyprus as a naval and air base has been agreed to in principle. At present the island suffers through lack of a good harbour. Both Limsool and Famagusta have been fully surveyed with a view to the dredging and other works which are an essential preliminary. Cyprus is placed so advantageously with reference to the Haifa pipe-line, the Suez Canal and Alexandria that its adoption as a base appears to be inevitable.

The First Lord of the Admiralty told the British Press yesterday quite frankly that from Britain's point of view the recent Mediterranean crisis had been "well worth while." "It exposed weak spots in our defences and taught us how to remedy them," he said. It forced us to concentrate attention on certain deficiencies which must be made good. Nor was this all. For nearly ten months the augmented Fleet 'up the Straits' had to work and operate virtually under war conditions though without having the benefit of the extra personal which would have been available had mobilisation been ordered. As a result of these months of intensive training there has been an all-round improvement in the efficiency of the Fleet, which has never stood at a higher level in time of peace.

**BERLIN CRITICISM.**  
But though yesterday's statement of the First Lord was meant for the "benefit" of Italy, the Italian Press has observed silence thereon. Instead, the German press has given it great prominence. The "Berliner Hageblatt," commenting on the statement says that Sir Samuel Hoare's measured words are a good lesson for those who have not yet realised that British policy veered round completely two years ago with the publication in the "News Letter" of an article by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, then Prime Minister. "Mr. MacDonald declared that it has been a mistaken policy for Britain to try to give an example to other States by keeping her armaments at a low level and by following the League of Nations methods. With the directness which British official language has hitherto avoided, Sir Samuel Hoare has now said this in connection with the Mediterranean—which means Italy. He has expressed Britain's resolve to face a new situation in the Mediterranean with proportionate strength." Italy, concludes the paper, will read these words with close attention.

**ARABS ADAMANT.**  
Following a report from Jerusalem that the Arab High Committee has refused to give in to the British Government's threat of martial law, a meeting of Cabinet Ministers was held in London yesterday. It gave full emergency powers authorising immediate imposition of martial law to the High Commissioner for Palestine this week-end, "unless the Arabs unconditionally end their strike and violence campaign in the meantime." The Arab leaders are emphatic that "there is now no giving way. We are going through to the end, whatever sacrifices are involved." The employment of force makes no difference to their determination to secure their demands and not even martial law will induce them to swerve from the course that they have taken.

**ARAB DEMANDS.**  
The Arab leaders, according to a dispatch from Jerusalem in the

"Daily Herald," have declared: "Our people will die but we shall go on. The Government must yield to us, otherwise the fight continues indefinitely." They especially lay down the following conditions to call off the strike, which, they, of course, insist upon being guaranteed in advance: stoppage of Jewish immigration; stoppage of the sale of land to Jews; amnesty for all persons convicted or charged during the present disorders; and guarantee that no penalties will be imposed on those engaged in the campaign of violence and strike when they return to their normal occupations.

At the same time the Arab leaders point out that the violent section of their movement is beyond their control, since they are an entirely separate organisation. Those employing force are guided, nevertheless, by their own ideas of the best way to secure the legitimate rights of their country. In Whitehall the British Government believes that the military authorities in Palestine with the aid of extended powers and the reinforcements now arriving from England, will be able to quell the violence campaign in a few weeks. But, there is no doubt that only the slenderest hopes are now entertained that the Arabs may be induced to end their campaign before drastic measures are taken.

**NEW RECRUIT TO FASCISM.**  
Mr. Lloyd George, who recently visited Germany and confabulated with Herr Hitler, is the latest political figure in Britain, who is expected to go Fascist. He has returned to London full of praise for the German dictator which makes everyone suspect that he will enter into an alliance with Sir Oswald Mosley. It is remembered that his efforts to "co-operate" with the Liberal and Labour Parties have failed dismally and the ever active Welsh Wizard must do something to catch the imagination of the people who have forgotten his War services. And in doing this, Lloyd George does not seem to have lost the art of saying and doing those exciting and unpredictable things which have the effect of throwing his followers into a state in which admiration is mingled with bewilderment.

Declaring emphatically that he went to Germany as a Liberal, saw that country through Liberal eyes

### OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

to latest accounts, is proceeding with extended concentration on both sides. The insurgents who have won certain new strategical posts, have been making great efforts in the direction of the advance on Madrid. Their attempts have for the while been held up by the Government forces. The formation of the Caballero Cabinet in Madrid has meant an improvement in the consolidation of the forces opposing the insurgents at different centres. The non-realisation of an effective settlement relating to external intervention, even in the way actively held out by France, remains a severe check to the Madrid regime. Reports indicate that Italian, German and Portuguese aid is being continued to the insurgents. Italy in this respect has her aim directed keenly on extending her hold on the Mediterranean region. Germany on gaining a position against

and came back still a Liberal, he went on to make a certain qualification in the course of an interview that he gave to Mr. A. J. Cummings, for the "News Chronicle." "Liberalism," he said, "does not mean that you should choose for another country the form of Constitution by which it should be governed." He then made a distinction between two kinds of dictators. "One is the ruler who determines how his own country can best be governed. The other one who presumes to dictate to another country how it should be ruled. The latter is not Liberalism—it is just impertinence."

Commenting on this the "Irish Press" declares: "Mr. Lloyd George's brand of Liberalism has always been difficult to define, especially in its application to Irish affairs. Now at least he has himself given us a word for it. Just impertinence"—it hardly seems adequate.

Perhaps for India Lloyd George's definition of liberalism is the governance of the country by the famous Steel Frame of the Empire!

France and Portugal more closely on the security of its dictatorial regime. The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian reports of the prominent French deputy M. Zyromski making allegations of British pressure on France weakening French stand for the Madrid regime and indicating that Britain did use all her influence with Lisbon to get Portugal speedily to the neutral line. The position thus remains complicated and lands favour to the insurgents holding various technical advantages owing to the attitude of important Powers, though Madrid commands good popular support.

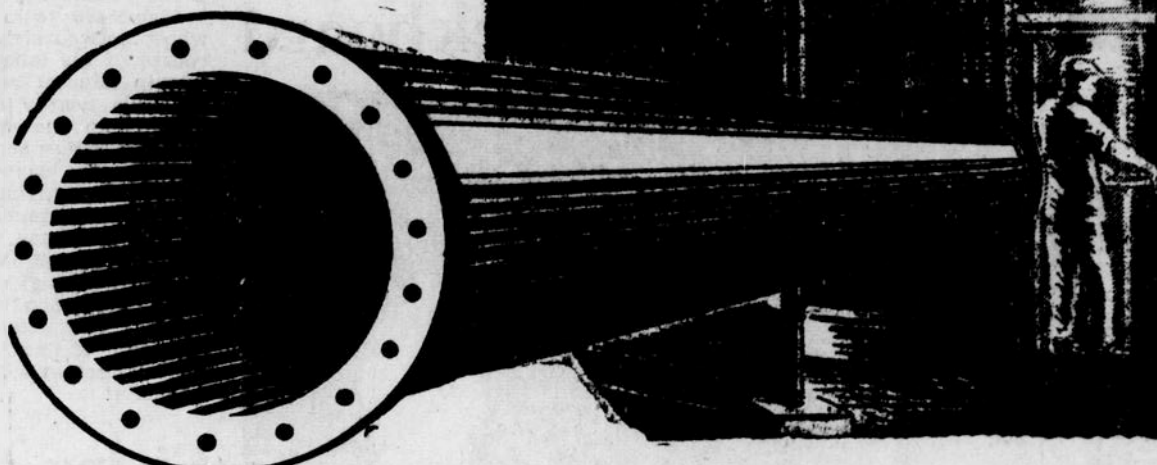
### King Edward's Holiday

The holiday just concluded of King Edward in South-Eastern Europe has attracted much attention. The holiday nature of the trip to South-Eastern Europe receded much in the background in view of the busy year in which the British King occupied himself. And other factors are also noted. The King during his stay in South-Eastern Europe was constantly on the move and also met various prominent political leaders including the heads of Governments in Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. Prominence is given to the King being accompanied by the War Minister, Duff Cooper, and the journey at the same time to the Mediterranean of the Naval Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare. The King's visit is greatly associated with the aim of securing British position in the region round the Mediterranean particularly in view of certain new developments principally Italian expansion in North Africa and revision of the Lausanne Agreement. This view is strongly advanced by the Boerzen Zeitung of Berlin that stands close to the Reichswehr. Neue Freie Presse of Vienna considers the journey to Turkish territory as meant also to extend a check on Russo-Turkish understanding. The Italian daily Stampa comments strongly on the King's visit to the Mediterranean as representing a move against Italy.

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# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## The Parsi Federal Council

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".  
Sir.—It is most unfortunate that in a brief space of about a month or two, important Associations have withdrawn from the rank and file of the Parsi Federal Council and that also by giving valid and grave reasons for the same. The Parsi Federal Council in all its sittings up to now from the commencement of the year has achieved very little except by exhibiting to the public the tussle between the old and the new office-bearers and of long discussions on matters of very little importance. The rift in the lute has become more sharp by the unwarranted and undignified attacks made on the Council members who must one and all be respected so long as they remain in our body. The grievances of the Y. M. P. A. are many and it is the fundamental duty of our Council to inquire of such an important body of Parsi youths as to what has led them to believe that the Council is not doing the work of communal interest and advance. They were one with us at the time of the last screen controversy and I was present in their general body meeting where they endorsed our viewpoint and those of the Panchayet Trustees of the inadvisability of sending Parsi girls on the stage or screen as professional actresses. That speaks volumes for their orthodoxy and conservatism. Their presence is necessary and essential in the interest of our community when Mr. Fredoon K. Dadachani is bringing forward before us the constitution for the community. Their co-operation is essential if the constitution is to live and work otherwise our joint deliberations will be of no importance.

According to information which I have received the grievances are against the attacks made against some of the members of the Council and I am one with Mr. Ratnagar in giving due protection to each and every member of the present Council by a declaration that they have complete faith in them. We cannot carry on our work with the spirit of doubt and suspicion against each other.

I move that not only should their resignation be sent back for their reconsideration but with a return note that the Council appreciates their valued co-operation and request them to continue and do useful work by remaining on the Council, or in the alternative the sub-committee may be advised to take up the said settlement of the grievances of the Young Men Parsi Association, the Grant Road Parsi Association and the Textile League in the matter.

—Yours, etc.,  
ARDESHIR EDULJI BENGALI.

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## POINTS FROM LETTERS

### Our Readers' Opinions On Matters Miscellaneous

#### Mayoral Insignia

D. V. JAVLE suggests that the Mayor of Bombay should be invested with a befitting insignia like robe, chain etc. This, considers the correspondent, will ensure the due dignity of the Mayor in the future.

#### Elect Him Again

RAMPATAP BAHADUR endorses the suggestion to elect Jawaharlal Nehru as the President of the Congress again, and says that his presence at the helm of the Congress will have innumerable influence on the electorate during the coming general election.

#### Appeal

THE SECRETARY, The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, appeals to the public for helping the Sabha with men and money, in its efforts for the upliftment of the Harijans. The Sabha is sending special preachers to the South and intends to found a mission to help the Harijans there.

#### Public Danger

S. SHANKAR calls the attention of the authorities to the vast stretch of stagnant water between Mahim and Bandra, which is a source of danger to public health.

#### Evolution

P. J. EDITOR, requests the leaders of the various parties in India to solve the problem of educated unemployed and to bring about a real 'industrial evolution' in India, which alone will ensure the welfare of the masses.

#### Bhavnagar

J. P. TRIVEDI (Bombay) sees no point in Sir Prabhachander Patani and other Bhavnagar people protesting against Government's customs regulations.

#### Patriot

V. J. GOVEKAR (Bombay) recommends the life-sketch of the great patriot, the late Doctor Bhojraj Daji, prepared by Mr. Pandikar and read at the deceased's last anniversary. The pamphlet, he says, can be had free of cost.

#### Defence

D. A. KULKARNI (Secretary, Lamington Road Sarvajanic Ganeshotsava Mandal) refutes the charge made by "A correspondent" against Swastik League volunteers in connection with recent Ganpati celebrations. Swastik League Volunteers are not responsible for the actions of the demonstrators.

## Income Tax Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".  
Sir.—I am writing this to you to point out the hardship and inconvenience caused by a cumbersome and I do not hesitate to say unreasonable practice that is followed by the Income Tax authorities under the Income Tax Act a practice which is not sanctioned by the Act. The practice I am complaining of is this:

The Income Tax authorities issue notices to the assessee soon after the income-tax year begins and call upon them to send in from the receipt of such notice. The time for sending in the return is, however, extended on application and that I must confess without difficulty as a general rule. In a good many returns the assessee has to pay income-tax on a part of his income only as for the rest of his income, the income-tax is generally deducted at the source as, for instance, in the case of dividends received by the assessee from joint stock companies. Income-tax on these dividends being deducted by the companies at the maximum rate as required by the Income-tax Act, the assessee is generally entitled to get a refund if his income is taxable at a lower rate. One would naturally suppose that in such cases the assessee would and should be called upon to pay only the excess of the income-tax payable by him after deducting the amount of refund to which he is entitled as a matter of right or would be refunded the amount to which he is entitled by way of refund after deducting the income-tax payable by him. This was actually the practice followed until very recently say about two or three years ago. But the Income-tax authorities do not now follow this simple course. They first call upon the assessee to pay the income-tax upon the part of his income on which no tax has been paid and with which he is chargeable and compel the assessee to pay this up at once and then refund the amount to which he is entitled some months later. I may point out that this practice is very inconvenient and unjust and there is no justifiable reason why the authorities should not revert to their former practice of giving credit to the assessee for the amount of refund to which he may be entitled and calling upon him only to pay the excess if any. Certainly great hardship and inconvenience is caused to the assessee as he has first to fork out money for no justifiable reason and then has to sit gaping wide for the amount of his refund. The assessee poor fellow misses his money and interest both together for the time being and though he does not lose the principal sum he surely has to wait long until the money comes back in his pocket again by the grace of the Income-tax authorities, money which he had a right to use all the time. If a business firm or bank were to indulge in this sort of practice, I am sure they would have to close their business.—Yours, etc.,  
RAMNIRLAL R. MODY,  
Attorneys-at-Law.

(Continued from Col. 2)

lunteers, he says, are not responsible for the arrangements this year and no other volunteer, either, was involved in any such incident as alleged by "A correspondent."

#### Mysore

V. R. A. RAO (Bombay) indicts the Mysore State authorities for neglecting the welfare of their distressed subjects and, instead, spending the money on beautifying the town and foreign tour of the Maharaja.

#### Shocking

U. G. MENON (Bombay) draws the attention of the Municipal authorities to the hopeless and filthy condition of the area surrounding the block of houses situated in the Bomanji lane. "The sight here is shocking," he says.

#### Pirates?

M. J. C. (Bombay) writes in defence of his article "Vizadurg, the Stronghold of the Angria Pirates." He admits that Kanhoji Angria was the founder and admiral of the Maratha fleet but maintains that his early exploits were practical.

S. K. GUPTA (Bombay) agrees with M. J. C. and discounts the arguments advanced by "Fetishte,"

## BOMBAY'S SUPPORT TO AMBERNATH STRIKERS

(Continued from page 1)  
ing and abusing a crowd of peaceful spectators who had gathered outside the court-room at Kalyan on the 22nd instant; and (4) in threatening Mr. S. K. Argade, a pleader of the Thana Bar, with arrest, while he was witnessing the mass arrests above referred to."

### FIGHT FOR FAIR PLAY.

Mr. Patil moving the resolution said the struggle of the workers at Ambernath was a part of a similar struggle going on at several places in India. It was essentially a fight of the oppressed people asking for justice and fairplay. Unless the poor people organized themselves and developed solidarity among their ranks, they would have to put up with this kind of humiliation offered on a mass scale. Was there any meaning in the claim that justice was dealt out to the people of India, when conditions at Ambernath shook one's faith in Law and its proper administration? What was the dangerous situation that arose at Ambernath which warranted prohibition, entry of people into that village, of assembly of more than five persons? This situation was mainly brought about by a Magistrate who seemed to have missed his vocation.

Mr. Patil proceeded to say that Mr. Parulekar was not a criminal. If he was to be arrested, civilised methods of treatment could be adopted. What sort of a dangerous criminal was he that he deserved to be handcuffed and bound with a rope, asked the speaker. Was he handcuffed and bound with a rope, in order that such a treatment might humiliate him? On the other hand, it was an honour done to him, while it was the conduct of the Magistrate that was reprehensible.

Dr. S. S. Sathe expressing his sympathy with the Ambernath workers seconded the resolution. The resolution was unanimously passed.

### BOYCOTT WIMCO MATCHES

Mr. M. R. Masani moved: "The public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Ambernath Workers' Relief Committee records its resentment at the callous and oppressive attitude of the W. I. M. Co., Ltd. towards their employees, the persistent policy of cutting down wages since 1934, their refusal to recognise the Workers' Union, their withholding the wages duly earned by the workers and their giving notice to their employees and their dependents to quit the chawls during the height of the rainy season."

"The meeting further draws the attention to the fact that the W. I. M. Co., Ltd., are, in the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, 'a great foreign trust operating in India,' which has got the 'benefit of our protective legislation and put on the garb of Swadeshi' 'through the appointment as Directors of such Indians as Sir Phiroze Sethna and a few others. This meeting feels that an effective way of demonstrating popular resentment against the exploitation of Indian workers by this foreign concern and of helping these workers to secure the acceptance of their legitimate demands is to boycott Wimco matches manufactured at the factories of this company at Ambernath, Calcutta, Madras, Bareilly and Daburi (Assam) and appeals to the people of Bombay and in particular to dealers in matches to make this boycott effective."

INDEFENSIBLE.  
Mr. M. R. Masani moving the resolution, referred to Sir Pheroze

### "Brazil's Tragedy"

(Continued from Page 6)  
correspondence in your columns. Similarly, with regard to the attitude of the P.E.N. Club in relation to Fascistic governments. This is a question that is not really pertinent to our correspondence, but "Romanusclivis" wants correct information on the point, surely he would be well advised to write to the Local P.E.N. office for it.

Regarding the matter at issue as to whether Brazil has or has not culture, I do not intend to enter into any controversy. Readers of your paper must decide the point for themselves, but it may just be mentioned that in the latest edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* a necessarily epitomized but a very encouraging account is given of the art, science and literature of Brazil.

As far as I understand, "Romanusclivis", his contention in his latest letter is "that political dictatorship sums up the death of culture" and that "claims to cultural achievement actually made by terrorist governments are proved by the world's literate and intellectuals to be fraudulent."

Are we then to deny culture, say, to Italy and Germany to-day? because of their forms of government? I am neither a Fascist nor a Hitlerite but I hold that both Italy and Germany are the possessors of culture. "Romanusclivis" is at liberty to deem me "theosophi-

Sethna's invocation of the Nazi hymns to lay the ghost of Socialism, and said that as a Director of several Companies in India drawing a fat remuneration, it was natural for Sir Phiroze Sethna to oppose the spread of Socialism. But the attitude of the Western India Match Company of which Sir Pheroze Sethna was a director, was indefensible. There was only one weapon in the hands of the public. As consumers, their duty was to stop buying the Wimco matches. If Bombay gave the lead, he was sure, the whole country would follow suit. He, therefore, appealed to the citizens to boycott the matches of the Western India Match Company.

Mr. Elias seconded the resolution, which was passed.

### APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar moved: "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay bears with apprehension of the plight of the 800 workers of the W.I.M. Co., Ltd., at Ambernath who have been on strike for over two months against a reduction in wages and the refusal to recognise their Union."

"This meeting sympathises with those workers and dependents in their acute distress and appeals to the people of Bombay to contribute to the fund opened by the Ambernath Workers' Relief Committee to relieve the distress of the workers and their families and children in furtherance of an appeal issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress."

Mr. Khedgikar said that if the workers gave in, their action would pave the way for further onslaught by the employers, towards wage-cuts at not a far distant date. This was the common game of all employers. The dispute centred round the employment of 30 workers which meant an additional monthly expenditure of about Rs. 175 to the match company. But in the name of refusing this small sum, the company was prepared to spend any amount to cow down the workers.

Mr. Shahir seconded the resolution.

After the bonfire of Wimco match boxes, the audience formed themselves into a procession and bearing torches marched to the Servants of India Society building, where they dispersed.

### FREE MEALS TO WORKERS.

The proprietors of the following hotels provided free meals to the workers of Ambernath who came to Bombay on Sunday. Ten workers were given food at each hotel. Arya Pathik Ashram, National Hindu Lodge, Kallias Hindu Lodge, Sree Krishna Boarding House, New Deccan Club, Vellankar's Refreshment Home and Madhavashram. Five workers were fed at the Gajanan Boarding House.

### AMBERNATH DAY IN SUBURBS

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Sunday.  
In observance of Ambernath Strikers' Day a public meeting of the residents of the suburbs was held in the Chhaeni building this morning under the chairmanship of Mr. Chhaganlal Yogi of the District Congress Committee. Mr. Indulal Yagnik was also present.

The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the attitude of those in authority against Mr. S. V. Parulekar and expressing its deep-felt sympathy in the strikers' struggle. The meeting decided to collect fund for the strikers and requested the public to boycott the "Wimco" matches was a mark of protest.

### GUN GOES OFF IN PICTURE HOUSE

RANGOON. (By Mail)  
The story of how a picture-lover who went to see a jungle picture with a loaded gun and dropped it during the performance being excited and thereby caused injuries to two spectators is reported from Pynmana.

A film entitled "The lost Jungle" was being shown at a cinema house in Pynmana to a full house when suddenly a gun belonging to a Burman land-owner fell to the floor and went off with a loud report. A boy and a girl each about five years old who were sitting behind the Burman sustained injuries and were removed to hospital. All the spectators became panic-stricken but after some time peace and order were restored, and the show continued.—A.P.

cally ecstatic" if he so pleases, for, like Mme. Wadia, I have the honour to belong to the United Lodge of Theosophists.

Mlle. Camacho's letter that appeared in your issue of September 21st fortunately did not affect intelligent readers as it seems to have affected "Romanusclivis"—witness the appreciative editorial comment in your issue of September 24.—Yours, etc.,  
T. L. CROMBIE.

Malabar Hill,  
22, Narayan Dabholkar Road.

## LOSING HAIR

Dr. Moran, the well-known French Dermatologist, affirms without reservation that baldness and early loss of hair can be prevented and hair regrown, because the hair roots (bulbs) remain in a passive (inactive) condition for a number of years and that they can be revitalized and made to produce normal healthy hair by proper care and treatment. Vitex, World's Best Hair Grower prepared according to the indications of Dr. Moran restores all disorders of the scalp and hair forming organs by stimulating the hair bulbs into vigorous growing activity.



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|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| New Business received during 1935 | Rs. 1,19,00,000 |
| New Business completed            | 85,88,500       |
| Policies in Force, nearly         | 3,50,00,000     |
| Assets exceed                     | 78,00,000       |

For particulars, please apply to:—  
D. V. DESHPANDE, B.A.,  
Branch Manager,  
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



## TRADE AND FINANCE

## Money Becoming More Usable

## Devaluation Of Franc By 30 Per Cent

## GILT EDGED SECURITIES QUIET

## Weekly Market Reviews

The Foreign Exchange Market in London was in a state of panic on Saturday last, when the French Franc was devalued by about 30 per cent.

Money rates remain unchanged and day-to-day loans are available at half a per cent.

Money is becoming more usable since Bankers' deposits with the Reserve Bank show a further decline of Rs. 14.22 lakhs this week. Total applications for Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 2.77 crores, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 0-11-6 p.c. (7188 p.c.) as against Rs. 0-9-11 p.c. last week. Maturities on the other hand amounted to Rs. 2 crores. The market received in addition about Rs. 1.33 crores through the sale of £1 million sterling to Government. The quotation for fixed deposits were unchanged at 3/4 p.c. and 1 p.c. for three and six months respectively.

The outlook of the Share Bazar appears considerably improved. Bears were disappointed and Steel Shares were not only well-maintained, but in fact, showed improvement in prices.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

## BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

## MONEY.

Money rates remain unchanged, day-to-day loan being available at 1/2 p.c. From the Bankers' deposits with the Reserve Bank of India it would appear that money is becoming more usable, since that item shows a further decline of Rs. 14.22 lakhs this week. Total applications for Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 2.77 crores, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 0-11-6 p.c. (7188 p.c.) as against Rs. 0-9-11 p.c. last week. Maturities on the other hand amounted to Rs. 2 crores. The market received in addition about Rs. 1.33 crores through the sale of £1 million sterling to Government. The quotation for fixed deposits were unchanged at 3/4 p.c. and 1 p.c. for three and six months respectively.

## EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange opened steady, but towards mid-week the undertone was a shade easier probably owing to some of the banks turning their arbitrage position of gold against U.S.A. dollars and consequently having to get-off their previous sales of sterling. At the close, however, the market was again steady with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-7/64d. and buyers at 1s. 6-9/64d. occasional business being done at the middle rate. There was a fair showing of merchandise export bills, particularly in Calcutta, where Jute exports appear to be on the increase. Total tenders to Government were large amounting to £27,800.00 at 1s. 6-1/2d. of which approximately 4 p.c. were allotted. Forward rates were steadier. T. T. at 1s. 6-1/8d. being available from November 1936 to April 1937.

The foreign exchange market in London was in a state of panic on Saturday last, when the French franc was devalued by about 30 p.c. The sterling dollar cross rate declined sharply from the previous level of 4.91 to 4.91-11/16 to 4.91-11/16. The devaluation of the French franc was suspended on Saturday. Following the decision of the French Government to devalue its currency, Switzerland and Holland took similar action, and the gold value of the Swiss franc has also been reduced by between 25.94 p.c. and 30 p.c. The devaluation of the French franc was the result of a conference between the representatives of the United States, America, Great Britain, and France, resulting in a tripartite agreement to end the competitive depreciation of currencies and to ensure greater stability of exchanges for the future. As a result of this pact the three countries have agreed to allow free exchange of goods in future and immediate following the devaluation of the French franc the French Government have taken steps to reduce taxes affecting objects or foods of first necessity in order to keep down the cost of living. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have also joined the tripartite agreement while Greece, Latvia and Austria have joined the sterling bloc. The sterling/dollar cross rate fluctuated erratically, the highest being 4.91-11/16 and the lowest 4.91-11/16. There was no quotation for the Fr. franc, while the belga moved between 29.95 and 29.20. The gulder opening at 7.48 weakened to 9.10 at the close.

## GOLD.

The price of ready gold shot up to Rs. 35/7 on Saturday last following the devaluation of the Fr. franc and fluctuated erratically throughout the week in consonance with the sterling/dollar cross rate. Some fresh business was done for export, mostly for forward deliveries, during the latter part of the week, and this offset to a large extent the sales by banks probably against U.S.A. dollar arbitrage, earlier in the week. The price of gold in London opened at Rs. 137s. 3d. and advanced to 137s. 9d. early in the week. No rate was fixed on Saturday last, but it soared to

## SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 2. Since our last report, our Sugar Market continued to rule quiet and weak for Java Sugar mainly due to poor offtake and continued heavy arrivals of Indian Sugars, which are sold at far below Java prices. Java forward prices declined during the week by about 1 anna per cwt. in near positions and by about 2 to 2 1/2 annas in distant positions. As regards Indian Sugars the market ruled quiet and the prices remained practically unchanged during the week. Cane-sugar Market was reported quiet with quotations unchanged. Java market was also reported quiet. The highest and the lowest prices during the week in the local market were as under:—

Java Ready Rs. 13/9, and Rs. 13/8  
August Rs. 3/9 and Rs. 3/8  
September Rs. 3/9 and Rs. 3/8  
October Rs. 3/10/6 and Rs. 3/9  
Nov-Dec Rs. 3/10/6 and Rs. 3/8  
Jan-Mar Rs. 3/9/6 and Rs. 3/8  
Deshi Ready Rs. 11/8 to 13/5 and Rs. 11/8 to 13/5.

Offtake and Stocks—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 90,000 bags.

The following are today's quotations ruling the Bazar:—  
Fine White Java Sugar:—  
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.  
Transhipment Rs. 13/3 per cwt.

P. B. H.

Shipment:—

August Rs. 3/8 per cwt. F. B. H.  
September Rs. 3/8 per cwt. F. B. H.  
October Rs. 3/9 per cwt. F. B. H.  
Nov-Dec Rs. 3/8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.  
Jan-Mar Rs. 3/8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.  
Deshi Sugars:—  
Ready Rs. 11/8 to Rs. 13/5 per cwt.  
Tone:—Steady.

The worst sufferers. All stocks—British and Indian—dropped 1/2 to 1 per cent on Monday, and the price of 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper declined to Rs. 98-13. Later, however, the London market received a steadier tone and losses of Monday were more or less recovered with the result that our market also improved. 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper advanced to Rs. 99-10, 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan after touching Rs. 115-4, closed at Rs. 115-6, 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan after receding to Rs. 121, closed at Rs. 121-1. Medium term-bonds still continue in good demand, but prices are almost unchanged. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan moved between Rs. 101-3 and Rs. 101-1; 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan between Rs. 104 and Rs. 103-13; 3 1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan between Rs. 107-11 and Rs. 107-7; 4 per cent. 1943 bonds between Rs. 111-10 and Rs. 111-9 and 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan between Rs. 108-15 and Rs. 108-14; 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan closed at Rs. 118-10; 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 111-13 and 5 1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan at Rs. 107-13.

## SHARES.

The main trend on the stock exchange which has continued for past several weeks remained unchanged during the past week despite the important changes in the currencies of France and other gold bloc countries. The market, it appeared, had discounted the immediate effects of the devaluation of the French franc. But now that the uncertainty regarding the gold bloc currencies is removed the outlook appears considerably improved. Some sections among speculators expected a sharp drop in steel shares in consequence of the franc devaluation, which was regarded to yield competitive advantage to France for the export of her manufactured steel goods. But they were disappointed and the steel shares were not only well maintained in fact showed improvement in prices. It should be remembered that the costs are already pretty high in France and if further rise in prices takes place as a result of devaluation costs will increase still further, thereby nullifying the apparent competitive advantage for exports. Moreover, France is a party to the Steel Cartel and has to abide by its regulations in regard to her steel exports. It may be pointed out that Belgium is certainly a more formidable competitor in world steel manufactures trade and if the devaluation of Belga had no appreciable effect on Indian steel prices, much less could this be expected as a result of the devaluation of the French franc. Further, with the re-arming programme in full swing in almost all the major countries, which themselves produce steel, there is little likelihood of "dumping" of steel in world markets. The price of Tata Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares advanced at the opening and touched Rs. 186-8 and Rs. 127-8 respectively, but closed slightly easier at Rs. 184-12 and Rs. 128-12 respectively, on profit-taking. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. were firm and after advancing to Rs. 172-4 closed at Rs. 170-4. Cotton mill shares were practically unchanged barring a fractional rise mid-week in sympathy with firmer raw cotton. Bombay Dyelings after improving from Rs. 652-8 to Rs. 658-2, closed at Rs. 655. Central India after rising from Rs. 217-8 to Rs. 221-14, closed at Rs. 216-4. Hydro-electrics, Banks and other fixed interest shares were easy in sympathy with gilt-edged but were better towards the close. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1513-12 and after declining to Rs. 1537-8, moved up to Rs. 1,545-8. Reserve Bank shares after advancing from Rs. 139-4 to Rs. 140-4, eased off to Rs. 139.

## GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The Gilt-edged market was easy following the devaluation of the gold bloc currencies, as it was believed that this would lead to repatriation of foreign funds from Great Britain, which in turn would adversely influence the London gilt-edged markets. Interminable and long-dated stocks were

## HAPUR WHEAT

## ERRATIC

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Sept. 27.

The wheat market during the last week ruled highly erratic with wide fluctuations but towards the latter half a definitely steady tone which had grown last week got fully established mainly on overseas factors including the threatening political situation on the continent. Local rains with good crop reports are altogether ignored and failed to react sufficiently and in consequence prices rose to the extent of Rs. 1/4 per candy in Karachi. Of late a nervousness is evinced in the markets that the statistical position of the world wheat is not very sound at present and that the slightest mishap to the Australian and Argentine crops may create a crisis in the markets. This is no new factor as it was already sounded in these columns about two months back. Reports from Australia though not exhaustive indicate that of late the crop has been damaged slightly.

## ARGENTINE REPORTS

Argentine reports are not very reassuring. More or less normal winter weather prevailed in the cereal region of the republic last month, sunshine, rains and frost alternating and the atmospheric humidity was generally heavy. This was not exactly what was needed. A long spell of cold and fine weather would have been preferable in order to offset long periods of excessive rains preceding it, and permit the land to dry so that the seeding of wheat may be completed. A substantial acreage intended for wheat still remains unsown. What has been sown is reported to be in good shape, the ample moisture and mild temperature having promoted growth which in some of the early fields shows a tendency to be excessive. The statistical position of that country indicates that out of the total supplies of 4,182,853 M. Tons, 2,600,000 tons are reserved for domestic requirements and seeds; 847,486 tons had already been exported by the end of July and the exportable balance at that date was 735,367 tons. Argentine millers are short of stock and will undoubtedly absorb a good deal of the remaining available stock. Brazil will provide a market for most of the official boards holdings. So that it is evident that very little Argentine wheat will be available for export to Europe out of the current crop and the fate of the new crop may be an important factor in the future developments.

The market remained very steady on the whole through there were daily fluctuations on temporary local factors. The continued bullish or sea cables and upcountry advices overshadowed internal weak tendencies. Trading during the week was on a very high level and European Exporters were the main purchasers. According to advices received from London during the week, it appears that there was very good demand for soft wheat in London and exporters have effected sales of about 25,000 tons of Karachi wheat at round 38s. per quarter. Despite small purchases on the part of exporters and other local markets arrivals have recently fallen off and average about 5,000 bags per day. In fact the exporters query has exceeded general expectations and so long as the prices remain the parity with London, exporters are expected to buy further. According to the Indian Trade Journal the shipment during the week ending September amounted to 1732 tons of which 1303 tons were despatched to foreign countries and other ports. According to a much higher figure. According to the "Statesman" as many as 73,051 bags were exported from Karachi from 15 to 17 September. Exports to foreign countries have so far aggregated at 285,000 bags and about 230,000 bags are due to be shipped during the new month. September notices have so far reported to have totalled 125,000.

Calcutta and other markets reacted exactly in the same tone and prices showed an improvement of 2 annas per maund. Prices are still above parity in Calcutta and this has prevented imports into it from upcountry markets. During the week ending September 19, only 1822 tons were imported into it while the exports were nil. Stock in the upcountry Mandis lying stagnant. So that the bullish trend is entirely due to other reports and speculative nervousness and not based on real trade demand or supply.

The weather during the week under review was quite agreeable and sufficient rains were received in almost all the provinces. The only notable exception was Bombay where rainfall was negligible or absent and crops are withering in many parts due to deficient moisture. Damage to crop as a result of excessive rains and floods is reported from a number of districts in the Punjab and the U. P. Elsewhere the crop is progressing satisfactorily.

Import and export figures for the three main British India ports according to the Indian Trade Journal for the period of April 1 to Sept. 19 and for the correspond-

## TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN

## Good Time To Buy Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 3. Cotton advanced further on buying by jobbers following reports from Akola and Nagpur stating some damage by the recent rains has been caused and estimating the yield in C. P. and Berar about 12 annas in the rupee. State Messrs. Stern. Later, prices eased on heavy liquidation by the Bazaar and option dealers which was absorbed by Exporters, Japanese and Commission Houses. There was some nervousness over the latest political developments in the Far-East. The Sino-Japanese tension is acute but as so far, there has been no ultimatum given by Japan, the feeling is there will be no serious outbreak of hostilities. Should there be no rapprochement, and war breaks out, it is likely to be isolated but Japan would have to turn to India for her supplies as China would not be exporting and American prices are relatively very high. Reports from Simla state that after a break of four weeks, the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations will be resumed to-day and an early consummation of an agreement is hoped for. The American markets eased yesterday on increased hedging following clearing weather but as according to some private cables, the peak of the hedging is now passing or already passed, we do not look for any material setback.

We strongly advise purchases in the local market and would increase same should there be a further slight easing prior to the Bureau Report.

Silver—Was steady with scattered speculative buying being offset by Chokis selling. London cables state the American Treasury bought a small quantity at the fixed rate. With the re-opening of the franc and easier sterling opinions though mixed, favour an ultimate dollar/sterling rate between 4.86 and 4.95.

Linseed—Based on speculative selling in sympathy with the weakness in groundnuts. The Argentine crop advances are mixed, with private estimates over 20 lac tons, the crop has still to be made with frost dangers ahead and there seems every probability of the Argentine Government renewing last year's peg. Trade demand is expected to revive around Rs. 7.

Wheat—Was steady with "scattered" speculative buying. Total exports to date from Karachi to London are estimated at around 175,000 Tons. Indian prices are still on an export parity and there is a good demand around Rs. 5/4 for Jan. delivery. Chicago and Winnipeg closed strong on bullish private crop estimates. The latest cable from B. Aires reads: "Weather is warm and unsettled. It has rained moderately widely in B.A. and Pampa provinces."

## CAWNPORE SUGAR QUATUTIONS

| Cawnpore, Oct. 1. | Ra. & P. |
|-------------------|----------|
| Ryan              | 7 12 0   |
| Champanar         | 7 14 0   |
| Samastipur        | 7 9 0    |
| Jajpura           | 7 6 0    |
| Lohat Siding      | 7 14 0   |
| Mothah            | 7 0 0    |
| Chandpatti        | 7 0 0    |
| Narkatiya         | 7 5 0    |
| Marhwarah         | 8 6 0    |
| Pachrukhi         | 7 12 0   |
| Fertabur          | 7 0 0    |
| New Savana        | 7 4 0    |
| Gaurepur          | 7 8 0    |
| Sarayan           | 7 15 0   |
| Sasamoa           | 7 4 0    |
| Ghughly           | 7 4 0    |
| Phand             | 7 6 0    |
| Walterganj        | 7 5 0    |
| Munderwa 7        | 7 9 0    |
| Munderwa 5        | 7 6 0    |
| Munderwa 3        | 7 5 0    |
| Basti             | 7 12 0   |
| Ram Kola          | 7 4 0    |
| Ram Khetan        | 7 4 0    |
| Luxmiganj         | 7 4 0    |
| Padrauna          | 7 3 0    |
| Padrauna Local    | 7 0 0    |
| Pirapich          | 7 2 0    |
| Diamond           | 7 5 0    |
| Siswa Bazar       | 7 1 0    |
| Nawabganj         | 7 4 0    |
| Pura              | 7 1 0    |
| Sibolia           | 7 3 0    |
| Majholia          | 7 8 0    |
| Bhatni            | 7 6 0    |
| Savan (Indian)    | 7 2 0    |
| Bhavan            | 7 10 0   |
| Burwal            | 8 2 0    |
| Lucknow           | 6 14 0   |
| Balrampur         | 7 8 0    |
| Khadda            | 7 3 0    |
| Rega              | 7 3 0    |
| Biawan            | 7 6 0    |
| Sakhar            | 7 10 0   |
| Semapur           | 8 0 0    |
| Hatnagar          | 7 10 0   |
| Khatkuiyan        | 7 4 0    |
| Sitalpur          | 7 10 0   |
| Captainganj       | 7 8 0    |
| Hathna            | 7 2 0    |
| Saganli           | 7 7 0    |
| Baitalpur         | 7 4 0    |
| Jhusi             | 7 14 0   |
| Chitauri          | 7 2 0    |
| Hasanpur          | 7 4 0    |
| Tunkohi           | 7 0 0    |
| Tamkahi           | 6 12 0   |
| Harkna            | 7 3 0    |
| Seohara           | 7 13 0   |
| Behta             | 7 11 0   |
| Dehri             | 8 2 0    |
| Sahganj           | 7 10 0   |
| Rampur            | 8 11 0   |
| Pilibhit          | 7 10 0   |
| Bareilly          | 7 13 0   |
| Maholi            | 7 10 0   |
| Rosa              | 7 12 0   |
| Gola              | 7 9 0    |
| Hargan            | 7 6 0    |
| Baheri Kesat      | 8 3 0    |

ing period of 1935 are:—

| Imports                                               | 1935    | 1935    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| In Tons.                                              |         |         |
| Calcutta                                              | 110,556 | 101,619 |
| Bombay                                                | 88,621  | 79,812  |
| Karachi                                               | 233,821 | 181,324 |
| Exports to foreign countries.                         |         |         |
| Calcutta                                              | 4       | 9       |
| Bombay                                                | 654     | 591     |
| Karachi                                               | 22,766  | 233     |
| Coastwise exports to other Indian ports from Karachi. | 20,433  | 473,621 |

## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Jeypore of 3209 Reg. Tons, Capt. W. L. Pope, arrived from Karachi with general cargo.

James Finlay & Coy.'s s.s. Clan Macvicar of 3621 Reg. Tons, Capt. R. Douglas arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool and Port Said with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. India of 4077 Reg. Tons, Capt. A. Lanza, arrived from Trieste via Lagnhorn, Naples, Catania, Suaz, Djibouti and Karachi with general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Tairea of 3756 Reg. Tons, Capt. S. K. Bird arrived from Durban via Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Varela of 1926 Reg. Tons, Capt. A. Danbrook arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, horses and general cargo.

## DEPARTURE.

N. Y. Kalsha's s.s. Tokiwa Maru of 4281 Reg. Tons, Capt. R. Agawa sailed for Kobe via Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Howrah 4096 Reg. Tons, Capt. B. F. Hall sailed for Karachi in water ballast.

Turner Morrison & Coy.'s s.s. Nurmahal of 3380 Reg. Tons, Capt. P. W. Palmer sailed for Kathiawar Coast ports via Bhavnagar in ballast.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 Reg. Tons, Capt. S. G. Slowcombe, sailed for Calcutta with passengers and local cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Strathmore 14144 Reg. Tons, Capt. R. Harrison sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Sumatra of 3266 Reg. Tons, Capt. H. Hansen, sailed for Negapatnam, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon with passengers and in ballast.

Killick Nixon & Coy.'s s.s. City of Hong-Kong of 6071 Reg. Tons, Capt. H. L. Walton sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool and Birkenhead via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo-Italian Oil Coy.'s s.s. British Ardour of 4255 Reg. Tons, Capt. F. R. Broad, sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

F. F. Campbell & Coy.'s s.s. Pres. Van Buren of 6195 Reg. Tons, Capt. J. E. Murphy, sailed for New York via Suez with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nav. Coy.'s s.s. Jalmani of 2348 Reg. Tons, Capt. J. E. Taylor sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

Turner Morrison & Coy.'s s.s. Bahadur of 3392 Reg. Tons, Capt. H. H. Gibson sailed for Aden in water ballast.

B.I.S.N. Coy.'s s.s. Binfield of 3170 Reg. Tons, Capt. A. E. Wilkinson sailed for Cochin in water ballast.

## LOADING.

The following steamers entered for loading on 3-10-1936:

S.S. Borneo Maru (O.S.K.) for China, Japan ports via Colombo, S.S. City of Johannesburg (F.F. & Co.) for American ports via Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, S.S. Formosa (L.E.) for Europe and American ports, S. S. Jalaganga (S. S. N. Co.) for Madras and Calcutta.

## CONSUMPTION OF TEA IN INDIA

## Estimates For Current Year

CALCUTTA, (By Mail). An interesting item which figured in the agenda of the last monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, is the preliminary estimate of tea available for consumption in India and Burma for 1935-36, prepared by the Commissioner for India.

The estimate shows that during the year 1935-36, 79,060,183 lb. of tea will have been consumed in India and Burma, out of a total production amounting to 405,763,630 lb. During 1934-35, according to the statistical data for that year compiled by the Commissioner, the total amount of tea which was available for consumption in India and Burma was estimated at 70,958,276 lb. For purposes of comparison, it is interesting to note in this connection that the total amount of tea consumed in India and Burma during 1933-34 was 69.97 million lb.

The Executive Committee recorded with satisfaction the award of a gold medal and Certificate of Merit to the Commissioner and his staff for an exhibit which was arranged by the Tea Cess Organisation at the All India Industrial Exhibition held in Delhi last April—A. P.

## PUBLIC ACTIVITIES AT BARS

## Prof. Kale's Addresses

(From Our Correspondent.)

Last week end was full of activities for the public of Barsi. There was the annual meeting of the Barsi Central Co-operative Bank and one of the seals on the Dire "stors" board was keenly contested. In the evening, Prof. Kale performed the opening ceremony of a new hall on the Bank building which has been raised as a memorial to the late Mr. R. M. Sane. Prof. Kale paid a glowing tribute to the pioneering work which Mr. Sane did in developing the co-operative movement and the selfless and strenuous efforts he made, for a number of years, to popularise and spread its gospel. It was the lack of such leaders, inspired with love for a good cause and the lack of persistent education of the masses in respect of the aims, methods and benefits of co-operation that was mainly responsible, said the speaker, for the unsatisfactory state of the movement at the present time. He congratulated the Central Bank of Barsi on the steady progress it had achieved and exhorted the audience to emulate the example set by the late Mr. Sane.

At night, Prof. Kale addressed a public meeting and spoke on the world situation and India. He tried to initiate the audience into the complexities of the international and national situation all the world over and indicated the economic, social and political forces that are at work. He illustrated the thesis by taking examples from the field of trade, industry, currency and exchange and indicated the nature and the consequences of the policy of self-sufficiency adopted by every nation. Prof. Kale then pointed out where India stood in this confused and confusing welter and appealed to his hearers to do their duty as true sons citizens of India.

The ladies of Barsi have recently started a social club for themselves and are doing good work for the benefit of members. Prof. Kale visited the Club, the Mahila Samaj, and addressed a few words of appreciation and counsel. He also delivered an address to an audience of teachers, pupils and parents at the local New English School and told them how they must co-operate to make education efficient and beneficial. He also visited the Anantha Vidyarthi Griha, which has been just started with a view to give help to poor boys learning in the various schools, by providing accommodation, food and guidance. On Monday morning, he formally unveiled a portrait of the late Mr. R. M. Sane at the Social Club. The function was attended by a large number of members, officials and non-officials.

## POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page 6.)

But we catch a real glimpse of the knightly mind when we see the root cause of the knight's dislike of communism and the Russian model. He intensely dislikes the central ideal of both, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. He wants to relieve the misery of the masses but he will do it on his own terms and that too provided the masses do not forget their place and behave themselves. They will not be allowed to fashion out their destinies, as and how they please but as and how the knight and his like please. Just as individuals are to be fitted into jobs the masses will be fitted into a new order of Society: from above.

## Dual Policy

These, however, are matters for the distant future. What are the Bombay knights' "constructive" proposals to combat Socialism here and now? "The situation," declares the knight, "is not yet hopeless." We breathe a sigh of relief and proceed: "The situation is not yet hopeless and can be brought under control by the adoption of proper measures." Having made this illuminating statement the knight solemnly warns the Government, that in repression, though it might be necessary, will not, by itself, succeed. To succeed it must go hand in hand with measures to improve the condition of the agriculturist, the labourer, the unemployed. Such a dual policy alone will avert both the present crisis and the imminent catastrophe.

"But the measures, Sir knight, 'what exactly are they?' "Why that I cannot tell," said he, "But 'was a famous victory.'"



# Cotton Markets Await Government Estimate

## INCREASED HEDGING OWING TO CLEARING WEATHER

### Natural Downward Reaction

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

After steady and straight rise in prices, on Friday the New York Cotton market ruled easy on increased hedge selling owing to clearing weather.

Professional operators are awaiting the Government Bureau report but it is believed that the present decline is nothing but a temporary natural reaction.

The New York cotton market was depressed on Friday by favourable weather, foreign selling and less urgent demand from trade shorts.

The market opened barely steady and declined on lower Liverpool cables and increased hedge selling. However, trade continued to buy on the scale-down, while circulation of 27 October notices had comparatively little influence. There was some disposition to await crop indications with orders later divided between hedge selling and trade buying.

The market opened at a decline of 9 points with March 12.04. Under scattered buying prices improved 5 points and October was quoted 12.09 which was the highest level. Later prices declined 8 points from the highest level and October was quoted 12.01 which was the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 12.55c. per lb.

#### U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Fair in interior sections, unsettled on the coasts.  
Central: Fair and warmer  
Western: Fair and warmer

cline of 11 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 12.55c. per lb.

**NEW ORLEANS MARKET.**  
The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices closed 15 points down at 12.40c. per lb.

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**  
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point with March 6.70. The market was quiet. There was hedging of outside growths with Bombay and scattered selling on reports of clearing weather which was offset by trade buying. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 7.02c. per lb.

**INDIAN COTTON.**  
East Indian cotton futures market closed 3 points down. At the close October was quoted 5.51 January 5.49 and March 5.49.

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**  
Egyptian cotton futures market was also quiet. Sakels futures closed 2 to 4 points down and Uppers declined 9 to 10 points.

**ALEXANDRIA MARKET.**  
The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular. Sakels closed 2 to 9 points up and Ashmouni futures declined 2 to 9 points.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**  
New York March highest (10-18 a.m.) 12.04-04  
New York March lowest (1-14 p.m.) 12.01-12  
Liverpool March highest 6.70-01  
Liverpool March lowest 6.64-07  
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market steady. Improved early on speculative buying. Decline on Indian and hedge selling and transferring hedges from Egyptian to American market. Bullish for long shot.

Liverpool: Market acts as if tired. "Bulls" realising to secure profits. There is more "hedge" selling owing to more favourable weather reports. Our opinion is that the market will react further.

New York: Hedging by co-operatives mutually December offset early trade demand.

New York: Movement accelerated by good weather. Hedge selling increased. Rather less demand from trade.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York friends:

Based on replies our crop correspondents indications point crop 1,12,13,999 bales.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state: Locally, trading has been quite active and the tone generally firm. There has been fairly heavy hedging in evidence each day, and also selling on straddle account, on the wide parity which has been prevailing. At the same time there has been good underlying trade support, and also some speculative buying on the decline. Trade reports from Manchester have shown more interest on the part of buyers, and some expansion of business generally.

The true difference between here and New York has ruled very much

## BOMBAY COTTON

Following a decline of 13 points, in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 218/12 for Broach A/M delivery. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 219/4 but later realising appeared and prices came down to Rs. 218/12. There was only limited business but lower levels are likely to attract more buyers.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but the market opened steady at a decline of 2 points. The local market was steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 219. The market finally closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| Broach A/M. | Rs. a p. |
| Oomra D/J.  | 196 8 0  |
| Bengal D/J. | 136 4 0  |

#### READY COTTON SALES.

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 120 G G Kesha and Co. Ujjain     | 4 1/2        |
| 34 Sawastri and Co. Akola old    | 148          |
| 11 Sawastri and Co. Bombay Press | 125          |
| 290 Bombay Cotton Dilia          | 160          |
| 190 A. H. Dhyab Sargoda          | 210          |
| 50 A. H. Dhyab Garbroad Kachio   | 140          |
| 31 K. Devchand Tharsa Faran      | 8 on         |
| 55 B. Mavji Nankana              | 211          |
| 150 Viram Ladhia Bodilaram       | 8 on         |
| 2000 Japan T and Co. Four F.     | Bombay Rate. |
| 50 Ramkrishna Meta Kampala       | 138 on       |

#### Ready Cotton Figures

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| C P 1 Fine           | 212/214 |
| C P 2 Fine           | 207/209 |
| Arvi Fine            | 207/209 |
| Ellichpur Fine       | 207/209 |
| Bezar Fine           | 207/209 |
| Khamgaon Fine        | 207/209 |
| Mulkapur Fine        | 202/204 |
| Khandesh Fine        | 202/204 |
| Jalna/Sailu Fine     | 205/207 |
| Burwah Sanavadi Fine | 205/207 |
| Mathia Fine          | 182/187 |
| Broach               | 219/221 |
| Dholera              | 209/214 |
| Punjab/American      | 207/214 |
| Sindh-American       | 207/214 |
| Cambodia             | 204/209 |
| Compta               | 209/214 |
| Westerns             | 207/214 |
| Miraj                | 209/214 |
| Jagadri Ankleshwar   | 247/249 |
| Surat                | 249/251 |
| Narsari              | 259/261 |

#### Indian Cotton Figures

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY    | Bombay, Oct. 3. |
| In full-pressed Bales   | Since 1st Sept. |
| Yesterday               | 51              |
| Khandesh                | 3,276           |
| Central India           | 158             |
| Barisi and Nagar        | 855             |
| Hyderabad-Gaonri        | 211             |
| Bezar                   | 25              |
| Central Provinces       | 507             |
| Total Oomra             | 183             |
| Dholera                 | 566             |
| N.W. Provinces          | 333             |
| Rajputana               | 509             |
| Sind-Punjab             | 16              |
| Broach                  | 447             |
| Coompta and Dharwar     | 2,741           |
| Western-Northern        | 2,046           |
| Tinnivelly and Cambodia | 305             |
| American                | 914             |
| Egyptian and African    | 9,611           |
| Total                   | 199             |

#### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

|                                              |                       |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| In full-pressed Bales                        | 1st Sept. to 1st Oct. |
| Europe                                       | 1,870                 |
| Japan and China                              | 200                   |
| Coast Ports                                  | 418                   |
| Up-country by Rail                           | 13,350                |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | 2,626                 |
| Total                                        | 2,670                 |

#### Cotton Arrivals

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| Receipts into Bombay on                    | Bales. |
| 1st October                                | 444    |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-36  | 27,650 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 35,790 |
| Decrease                                   | 8,140  |

#### Cotton Straddles

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES              |  |
| New York Liverpool: January 160.     |  |
| May 152 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/16      |  |
| Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937    |  |
| 219 Liverpool May 6.57 Rs 67 1/4 at  |  |
| Exchange 1/6                         |  |
| Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937     |  |
| 219 New York May 11 1/8 Rs 51 1/2 at |  |
| Cross Rate 4.93 3/16                 |  |

#### High & Low Cotton Prices

|                                           |                      |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Bombay, Oct 2                             |                      |
| Broach A/M 1937 opening                   | 221 3/4              |
| highest 221 3/4; lowest 219 3/4; closing  | 219 3/4              |
| Oomra D/J opening 199; highest 199;       |                      |
| lowest 197 1/2; closing 197 1/2           |                      |
| Bengal D/J opening 158; highest 158;      |                      |
| lowest 156 1/2; closing 156 1/2           |                      |
| Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement       | (21-10-36) Rs. 6 1/4 |
| Tejimandi for Broach A/M (31-3-37) Rs. 19 |                      |

#### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

|                       |         |         |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| F.P. Bales            | 1986-37 | 1935-36 |
| Receipts to date      | 1763000 | 1724000 |
| 2-10-36               |         |         |
| Receipts Yesterday    | 65000   | 72000   |
| 2-10-36               |         |         |
| Exports to date       | 806000  | 787000  |
| 2-10-36               |         |         |
| Stock at Ports        | 1995000 | 1930000 |
| 2-10-36               |         |         |
| Stock at Interior     | 1831000 | 1784000 |
| 2-10-36               |         |         |
| Stock at Liverpool    | 763000  | 445000  |
| 2-10-36               |         |         |
| Visible Supply        | 4813000 | 4571000 |
| 2-10-36               |         |         |
| Quantity in sight     | 3176000 | 3019000 |
| 2-10-36               |         |         |
| Quantity out of sight | 1613000 | 1554000 |
| 2-10-36               |         |         |

#### NEW YORK COFFEE.

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), | 7-12. |
|----------------------------------|-------|

## GOLD AND SILVER

Yesterday London gold price improved 6 1/2d. to 27-14 and Franc Sterling cross rate was quoted at 105.71. Dollar Sterling was placed at 4.93 3/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 15/16. There was speculative selling and business was small. Monetary prices were unchanged.

In the local market there was fairly good enquiry for silver and gold was steady with a moderate turnover. The general feeling is bullish.

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| Ready    | Rs. a p. |
| Bhadarva | 34 14 6  |
| Kasat    | 34 14 3  |
| SILVER—  |          |
| Ready    | 49 14 6  |
| Bhadarva | 49 14 5  |
| Aso      | 50 0 0   |
| Kartak   | 50 1 6   |

#### LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Oct 1.  
“Messrs. Alcock and Goldsmith state that the Franc devaluation was responsible for the rise on September 26th and 28th. Speculators expecting purchases from the United States Treasury owing to the former dollar exchange. The advance however was overdone and with less keen demand prices have since reacted. In the latter part of the week business was chiefly on speculative account. Though some buying for shipments to India was in evidence. Stocks of silver in London are estimated at 7,000,000 ounces unchanged from those of the week before.” Reuter.

#### Gold Exports

Bombay, Oct. 3.  
Six shipments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 25,17,744 were exported from Bombay for Europe, America and Darassalam for the week ended Saturday, October 3.

The P. and O. mail steamer Strathmore which sailed from Bombay on Wednesday carried a shipment of gold valued at Rs. 3,758 for Darassalam.

The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,82,33,91,238.

Yesterday London silver prices advanced 1/8d. and in the local market prices advanced to Rs. 50.

#### LONDON SILVER

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| London, Oct. 3. |         |
| Spot            | 20-11/8 |
| Forward         | 20-11/8 |

#### Bombay Metals

|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| London market—           | Bombay, Oct 3 |
| Standard copper cash     | 239 12 6      |
| (buyers)                 |               |
| Standard copper 3 months | 239 15 0      |
| Electrolytic copper      | 244 10 0      |
| Blue Eagle               | 9.85 cents.   |
| Non-Blue Eagle           | 9.85 cents.   |
| Bombay market—           |               |
| Yellow metal sheets      | Rs. 33 4 0    |
| Copper sheets            | Rs. 41 0 0    |
| Tone: Firm.              |               |

#### Osaka Sampin

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| Osaka, Oct 3 |            |
| October      | 214.00-30  |
| December     | 209.90-40  |
| January      | 207.90-100 |
| February     | 206.70-100 |
| April        | 206.20-120 |

#### Produce Receipts

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Bombay, Oct 3         |             |
| Wheat                 | 1,238 cwt.  |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 17 cwt.     |
| Gingellyseed          | 12 cwt.     |
| Poppyseed             | 1,849 cwt.  |
| Castorseed            | 2,926 cwt.  |
| Castorseed            | 47 cwt.     |
| Rice                  | 16,926 cwt. |
| Methashallans         | 300 cwt.    |
| Oatseed               | 91 cwt.     |
| Gram                  | 681 cwt.    |
| Joovar                | 179 cwt.    |
| Barley                | 54 cwt.     |
| Bajree                | 374 cwt.    |
| Indian sugar          | 5,314 cwt.  |
| Coal                  | 471 tons.   |

#### Bombay Sugar

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Bombay, Oct 3      |            |
| Ready Java         | Rs. 13 8 0 |
| Shipment September | Rs. 9 0 0  |
| Shipment Oct Dec   | Rs. 3 0 0  |
| Shipment Jan March | Rs. 3 0 0  |
| Kesar              | Rs. 13 0 0 |
| Saraya             | Rs. 13 0 0 |
| Java Spot          | Rs. 4 20   |

#### Liverpool Wheat

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Liverpool, Oct 2 |          |
| October          | 96d.     |
| December         | 95 3/4d. |
| March            | 89 3/4d. |

#### LONDON EXCHANGES.

|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| T.T. London on:—                  |           |
| New York (closing rate) 4.93-3/16 |           |
| Paris                             | 105.43    |
| Berlin                            | 12.25     |
| Madrid, nominal                   | 54.00     |
| Amsterdam                         | 9.33      |
| Brussels                          | 29.31     |
| Milan                             |           |
| Berne                             | 21.41-3/4 |
| Prague                            | Unquoted. |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

|                                                                                                                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Bombay, Oct 3                                                                                                                     |         |
| 2 3/4 per cent 1948/50 New Loan                                                                                                   | 101 1/2 |
| 3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 103/15                                                                                                    |         |
| 3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/11                                                                                                      |         |
| 3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/12                                                                                                   |         |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 107/10                                                                                                |         |
| 4 per cent 1943 Bonds 111/11                                                                                                      |         |
| 4 per cent 1950/50 Loan 115/8                                                                                                     |         |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/12                                                                                                |         |
| 3 per cent U P Bonds 100/4                                                                                                        |         |
| 5 per cent 1923/34 Loan 108/15                                                                                                    |         |
| 5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 111/14                                                                                                    |         |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 107/14                                                                                                |         |
| TAX FREE                                                                                                                          |         |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/2                                                                                                     |         |
| 4 per cent 1933/63 Loan 112/12                                                                                                    |         |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/10                                                                                                 |         |
| 5 per cent 1935 Mysore 125/4                                                                                                      |         |
| CORPORATION DEBENTURES                                                                                                            |         |
| 4 per cent B P T 1974 111/12                                                                                                      |         |
| 4 per cent M Deb 1947 111/12                                                                                                      |         |
| 5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/12                                                                                                      |         |
| 6 per cent M Deb. 1954 131/12                                                                                                     |         |
| 6 per cent K P T 1956 131/12                                                                                                      |         |
| 6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8                                                                                                   |         |
| 3 1/4 per cent Howrah Bridge                                                                                                      |         |
| Loan quotes रुपये 2/10 premium                                                                                                    |         |
| Notes: 3 1/2 per cent Government coupon opened today at Rs. 99 7/8 and improved to Rs. 99 8/8. The tone of the market was steady. |         |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGES

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Bombay, Oct 3             |          |
| 1/6 1/2                   |          |
| 1/8 3/8                   |          |
| 1/8 5/8                   |          |
| 1/8 3/16                  |          |
| NEW YORK—                 |          |
| Banks selling T T D D Oct |          |
| December                  | 1/6 3/8  |
| Hanks buying T T          | 1/6 5/8  |
| Banks buying D D          | 1/6 5/8  |
| Banks buying 3 mos.       | 1/6 3/16 |
| B C Rate T T              |          |
| Banks selling T T         | 271 3/4  |
| Banks buying T T          | 269 3/4  |
| PARIS—                    | 267 1/4  |
| Banks selling T T         |          |
| Banks buying T T          | 76 3/8   |
| JAPAN—                    |          |
| Banks selling T T         | 77 3/8   |
| Banks buying T T          | 77 1/8   |
| AMSTERDAM—                |          |
| Banks selling D D         | 68 5/8   |
| JAVA—                     |          |
| Banks selling D D         | 68 1/2   |
| HONGKONG—                 |          |
| Banks selling D D         |          |
| SHANGHAI—                 |          |
| Banks selling D D         |          |
| SINGAPORE—                |          |
| Banks selling D D         | 156 1/4  |
| BERLIN—                   |          |



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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY OCTOBER 5, 1936

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## Commotion In Bengal Socialist Conference POLICE ATTEMPT TO SEIZE LEAFLET

### "Illegitimate Limitation Of Right Of Organisation"

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3. A resolution condemning the action of the Bengal Government in applying the Public Security Act of 1932 to the present meeting was adopted by the Bengal Congress Socialist Party which in the absence of Mr. Yusuf Meherally of Bombay, met this evening under the presidency of Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan.

Mr. Meherally is expected to arrive to-morrow when he will deliver his presidential address.

#### ILLEGITIMATE LIMITATION.

Free entrance of police officers to the Conference without having as hitherto to obtain admission cards was characterised as "an illegitimate limitation of the rights of organisation and exercise of its choice."

The conference demanded the release of Manabendra Nath Roy and urged the appointment of a medical board to enquire into his health.

#### COMMOTION IN CONFERENCE.

At one stage of the proceedings there was some little commotion when copies of a leaflet were being distributed. A police officer on duty tried to seize them and this was resisted by those present. The president to whom the officer referred however, restored order.—A. P.

## HOW TO COMBAT COMMUNAL BOGEY?

### Meherally Commends Socialist Way For Bengal

Mr. Yusuf Meherally who presided over the Bengal Congress Socialist Conference in the course of his presidential address, said:—

An address to a Bengal Conference without a reference to the Communal Award would, I suppose, be incomplete. It is one of the misfortunes of your province that it is so ridden with the communal bogey. Not only has this had a general depressing effect on the political life of Bengal, but even organisationally it has greatly weakened the strength of the Congress in your province.

I do not wish to throw the least doubt on the sincerity of the indignation of large number of Hindus, at the injustice done to them by the Communal Award. The misfortune is, that this indignation is so misplaced and wasted on an undesirable cause. Does it really matter so much to the masses of the people, whatever their religious denomination, as to how many seats are given to Hindus and how many seats are given to the Muslims so long as the provinces remain under the foreign domination? So long there is a slave constitution, with a toy legislature, what does it matter how many "Hindus" and how many "Muslims" are in that fraudulent parliament? The conditions of the peasantry and of the middle-class will be no different whatever the racial composition of this so-called legislature is.

I have no word of defence to the Communal Award. It is the

most pernicious part of the anti-national Government of India Act 1935. The retention of the Separate Electorates is itself sufficient reason to condemn it.

Particularly disgraceful therefore is the role of those, namely, Muslim communal leaders, who profess to see the salvation of the Muslim community in the Communal Award. It is they really who flourish and batten at the cost of the masses of Muslims in the country. They are veritable parasites. With such people there can be and shall be no compromise. The way in which a large number of independent Muslims are shamelessly betraying the interests of their country and their community for their own personal aggrandisement playing all the while into the hands of the foreign power must be a matter of deep shame to every patriotic Muslim.

#### THE MISFORTUNE.

The misfortune is that even some of those who see the vicious nature of the Award, are playing the very game which the framers of the Act desired and, that is, to get embroiled in communal squabbles and controversies. In your province as in some others like Sind the communal problem is largely a social and economic one also. The majority of the people in your province and of the peasantry are Muslims while the Hindus form a sort of middle-class and own most of the land. Since the class division coincides largely with the communal one, the present discontent and agrarian risings have unfortunately been given a communal colour. The Muslim zamindar, the Muslim to-day and the Muslim demagogue tell the down-trodden Muslim peasant that he is being

(Continued on Page 10.)

## PARTY TO S. A. DELEGATION

Sir Jagadish Prasad  
Entertains Goodwill  
Visitors

SIMLA, Oct. 4. The last function in honour of the South African Delegation's visit to Simla took place to-day when Sir Jagadish Prasad, Member in charge of Education, Health and Lands Department gave a lunch party at his residence. A large number of friends were invited to meet the members of the delegation.

The party left Simla to-day and was seen off at the railway station by Sir Jagadish Prasad and other officers of the Education Department.

Mrs. Hydari, wife of Mr. Hydari, who is touring with the Delegation on behalf of the Government of India, is accompanying her husband during the rest of the tour.—A. P.

## ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION IN CEYLON

Malayalee Mahajan Sabha's  
Protest

COLOMBO, (By Mail). The Ceylon Malayalee Mahajan Sabha, representative of the Malayalees, (people from Malabar, Travancore and Cochin States), who number about 60,000 in the island, has passed a resolution protesting against the anti-Indian agitation, directed particularly against the Malayalees, that is being carried on and requesting the Government to take necessary measures affording protection to them and safeguarding their interests and has submitted it to the Government.

It may be mentioned here that Malayalees have taken a great part in the progress of the island and the development of its industries and agriculture.—United Press.

## Inauguration Of Peasants' Bi-Weekly

MADRAS, Oct. 2. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be presented at Madras with a welcome address by the South Indian Federation of Peasants and Workers on October 8. He will inaugurate on the same day the peasants' bi-weekly "Vahini" and open Kisan Press. The first copy of the latest publication of the peasants' movement called "Modern Indian Peasant" will be presented to Panditji.—United Press.

## 7 YEARS FOR POSSESSION OF REVOLVER

CHITTAGOONG, Oct. 3. Hirendrakumar Majumdar of Barahipur, Puni Sub-Division, who was arrested for being in possession of an unlicensed pistol at Alkanan, Chittagong Town, on the evening of 7th July has been sentenced under the Arms Act and the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act to seven years rigorous imprisonment by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer sitting as a Special Magistrate.—A. P.

## TEST OF MUSLIM PARTIES IN BENGAL

Fazlul Haq To Oppose  
Cabinet Member In  
His Stronghold

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3. With a view to testing the relative strength and hold of the two rival Muslim parties on the general Muslim electorate in this province, namely, the All-Bengal Proja Party and United Muslim Party, the Proja Party has announced its decision to set up its leader Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq for contesting the forthcoming elections to the Bengal Legislative Assembly against Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin, Member of the Governor's Executive Council and leader of the other party, from the Bakhar-ganj Mahomedan Rural Constituency which is claimed to be the stronghold of the latter, being situated within his Zemindari.

A very interesting tussle is anticipated as the contestants stand for programmes based on fundamentally opposite principles.—United Press.

## NOAKHALI ENDANGERED

Knee-Deep Water In Streets

NOAKHALI, Oct. 3. The district town of Noakhali situated near the mouth of the Bay of Bengal is seriously threatened due to a sudden abnormal rise in the water of the river Meghna since last evening.

There is knee-deep water on the streets and traffic is closed. Almost all houses in the town including the criminal courts and offices attached to the Collectorate have been inundated. The weather is cyclonic and a serious flood is apprehended during the flow tide to-day.

Courts and schools have been closed and people are sending their family members to places of safety outside the town.

The newly selected site for the headquarter of the district at Kalidi is also inundated.—United Press.

## SAPRU COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Patna University's Views

PATNA, (By Mail). The Patna University, through its Syndicate and Vice-Chancellor, it is understood, has expressed strong disapproval of the recommendation of the Sapru Committee report, that except in exceptional cases, matriculants passing out in the third division should be restricted from prosecuting higher University studies. It is understood that opinion on the matter was invited from the Patna University among other Universities by the Government of India through the local Government. The University is stated to be of the opinion that a large percentage of students ordinarily prosecuting higher studies, would be deprived of the benefit of University education if the recommendation of the report was accepted.—A. P.

## NOT IN INDIA'S INTERESTS

Khaitan Attacks Grigg's  
Announcement Of  
Currency Policy

CALCUTTA, (By Mail). Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

URGENT NEED. In the course of the discussion on the advisability of the adjournment motion in the Indian Legislative Assembly over the desirability of reviewing the Indian Currency Policy, Sir James Grigg on behalf of the Government of India announced that they propose to maintain the present sterling parity of the rupee. Sir James Grigg further said "any other decision would be contrary to India's interests." I regret to have to state that Government's decision cannot certainly be justified in India's interests, for such interests at least clearly need, now more than ever, a lowering of the rate of Exchange.

Firstly, the continuous outflow of gold from India in large quantities is due to the fact that the export trade in merchandise is not equal to the aggregate of the imports of merchandise and the amount required for remittance. If the rate of Exchange be adequately lowered, the result will be to furnish an adequate favourable Balance of Trade in merchandise for meeting the needs of remittance of money outside India. It will then be easily possible to stop the export of gold.

#### LOWER EXCHANGE RATE

Secondly, it is recognised on all hands that the prices of agricultural products are too low and cause great unhappiness to the agriculturists as also those to whom the agriculturists have to make payments. If the rate of Exchange be lowered, the effect will be a rise in the prices of agricultural products. Such an eventuality would of itself be a source of great relief to an overwhelming section of the country's population.

Thirdly, the miserable unemployment that exists among the middle classes of the country can only be properly solved by the development of industries and internal trade. These would be greatly helped by the lowering of the rate of Exchange.

#### Bhopal Jains' Grievances

BHOPAL, (By Mail). With a view to submit their grievances and request him to grant them the facilities to observe their religious rites freely a deputation of the leading Jains of Bhopal State waited on Mr. Armstrong, Inspector General of the Bhopal State Police who assured them that their legitimate grievances would be redressed by the Government of H. H. the Nawab.—United Press.

## Wanted Facilities For Fair Trial

### "JHABUA DAY" IN CITY Appeal To Paramount Power To Intervene On Behalf Of Undertrials

The "Jhabua Day" was observed in the City, on Sunday, when a public meeting was held at Hira Baus, C. F. Tank, under the auspices of the Jhabua Defence Committee, to protest against the alleged denial of ordinary rights to under-trial prisoners in that State.

Several speakers urged that the principle that a person until proved guilty must be considered innocent, should be adopted in the treatment of under-trial-prisoners. The present treatment meted out was the more regrettable because the administration of Jhabua was in the hands of the Political Department of Government of India.

A resolution appealing to the Paramount Power to intervene in the matter was unanimously passed.

## RULER REMOVED, BUT—

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas explaining the object of the meeting said that they met to protest against the alleged mal-treatment of under-trial prisoners and the denial of facilities to them, in the Jhabua State.

The ruler of Jhabua was removed for mis-management, but his own nominees were on the Council of Administration, with the result that the same state of affairs continued to exist in Jhabua. The present administration was in the hands of the Political Department of the Government of India and as such the Government was responsible for the existing conditions. The prevalence of such conditions called for a strong organisation of the people of the Indian and British India, so that the grievances of the people might be redressed. As long as these Princes continued to remain irresponsible and autocratic, the subjects of the States would have no relief.

#### UNFAIR TREATMENT.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi moved the following resolution. "This meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Jhabua Defence Committee strongly condemns the attitude of the A.G.C., (C.I.), and the Political Agent, Malwa in dealing the representatives of the All-India States' People's Conference to interview the under-trial prisoners at Jhabua on the situation created by their hunger-strike on account of the unfair treatment meted out to them in Jail and in Court. This meeting is deeply concerned about the health of the under-trial prisoners and requests the Paramount Power to intervene forthwith in the matter and immediately permit the representatives of the Defence Committee to interview the undertrials to ease the situation.

#### WANTED FACILITIES.

"This meeting further urges the authorities concerned to give the under-trial prisoners all facilities for their defence and for a fair trial.

"This meeting expresses its deep sympathy with the demands of the under-trial prisoners and congratulates them on the very brave

fight they are putting forth at great personal sacrifice for the vindication of the elementary rights of States people and assures them full support in their struggle for freedom."

Moving the resolution Mr. Manishanker said that the under-trial prisoners were fighting for the ordinary rights to which they were entitled to in any civilised administration. In the interests of a fair trial, it was necessary that Counsel and the Defence Committee should be allowed to interview the prisoners. As these rights were denied, the under-trial prisoners had no alternative but to go on a hunger-strike.

#### CONGRESS SYMPATHIES.

Mr. S. K. Patil assured the States People that the sympathies of every Congressman in India were with the States people, though there were obvious difficulties in the way of the Congress as an organisation taking up the question of the rights of States subjects. This was a fight of the states' people for their rights and its success was mainly based on their inherent strength and organisation. The problems of the States people did not receive as much attention at the hands of the public in India as it deserved. He suggested that greater propaganda on behalf of the States people should be carried on and in the States should be educated on these questions which were vital to the States subjects. He assured the States subjects that whatever the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee could do by way of helping their cause, the B.P.C.C. was always willing to do.

#### APPEAL TO STATES PEOPLE.

Mr. Balvantrai Mehta said that it was all the more regrettable that under the Political Department of the Government of India, which was all-powerful, the alleged excesses should be allowed to be committed. He appealed to the States subjects to organise themselves as unity among their ranks alone would help their cause.

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas, before putting the resolution to vote, said that it appeared to him that what Lord Linlithgow had been expressing in his speeches regarding the States and the Federation, was not based on realities. While the Governor-General spoke of greater rights to Indians under the New Constitution, actually the hardships of the States people increased and there seemed to be no sign of improvement in their condition in the Indian States.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, sent a message to the meeting, stating:—

"In every civilised State in the world, a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. In Jhabua, to judge from the treatment meted out to under-trial prisoners, a man is presumed to be guilty as soon as he becomes inconvenient to the States authorities! Every believer in justice and individual civil rights and liberties, even of the most elementary sort, must be with you in your struggle against arbitrary rule in Jhabua."

## EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

